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...ing his brow during opening ceremonies of Synod of Bishops in Rome yesterday is Pope Paul. With him are Msgr. Virgilio Nee (right) and Msgr. Orazio Cecchetti. The Synod will continue for an estimated four weeks.

**By Henry Tanner**  
ROME, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Pope Paul today opened the fifth synod of bishops—a gathering of 204 prelates from all over the world—with a call for energetic propagation of the Christian faith in a world that is abandoning religion in favor of technology and science.  
The pontiff, who was 80 years old Monday, spoke of the heavy burden of his office and that his fellow prelates.  
Speaking in Latin, with his voice seeming to crack at times, he told the gathering of prelates, according to the Vatican's official English translation: "We wish to touch upon two things. The first is our awareness that we have been chosen, and invested by the Lord with the transforming mission of the apostles... we are called by a duty: that of being

## Pope Opens Synod, Appeals To Bishops to Spread Faith

witnesses, bearers of the gospel, messengers and teachers with regard to mankind."  
He added, "We wish to recall all this in order to give fresh life to our awareness of being chosen, of being called, of being invested with the responsibilities of a great, perilous and difficult office."  
There had been speculation in the Italian and foreign press that the pontiff, who has severe arthritis, might retire after reaching 80. The Vatican has dismissed and criticized this speculation.  
The Pope's emphasis today on the inseparable, God-given nature of his office was seen as a confirmation of his view that he does not have the right to

retire from his duty, although some officials of the church believe that this would be his wish.  
Some listeners felt that there was an undertone of self-sacrifice in his words.  
The pontiff's address was televised live from the Sistine Chapel, as was the opening mass of the synod.  
**Bishops, Cardinals**  
The 204 delegates are bishops and a few cardinals. Also present for the four-week meeting are patriarchs of Eastern churches, including the Copts of Egypt, Maronites, Lebanese Maronites and others.  
Two priests came from Vietnam—archbishop Trin Nhu

## Japan Asks Hijackers for Extension of Time To Allow Arrival of Cash, Terrorists

CCA, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Air Marshal Abdul Gaffur Mahmood, a Pakistani hijacker, said today that the Tokyo government could not meet their latest deadline for the delivery of 800 million yen for the release of 142 hostages held in a plane hijacked Wednesday.  
Japanese Red Army hijacked four more hostages in the day and warned could be a repetition of the Lod Airport massacre in which the comrades killed 26 in Israel. Yesterday the plane released 5 persons, leaving 137 hostages on the plane.  
Abdul Mahmood spoke with hijackers for three hours and said that the Japanese authorities had agreed to start killing their hostages

## Survey Says 1 of 6 Quebecers Would Leave Under Separation

MONTREAL, Sept. 30 (AP).—More than a million of Quebec's 6 million residents would leave the province if it separated from the rest of Canada, according to an opinion survey published today.  
The survey, based on interviews with 1,924 Canadians by Goldfarb Consultants Ltd. of Toronto, also indicated that up to 150,000 persons in other provinces would leave Canada if Quebec became independent.  
Quebec independence is the goal of the Parti Quebecois, which came to power in French-speaking Quebec last November. Premier René Lévesque has promised to hold a referendum at some future date on independence. The Quebec legislature approved legislation Aug. 26 making French the only official language of the province. There are more than a million English-speaking residents in Quebec.  
The survey, sponsored by Southern Press Ltd., found that, if Quebec separated from Canada, 18 per cent of its citizens would leave. In other provinces, 5 per cent of those questioned said that they would rather leave Canada than remain.

## 3. Data Shows Soviet Grain Is Below Forecast

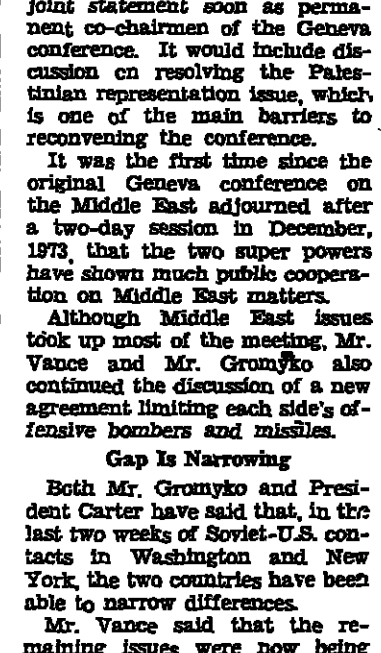
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Agriculture Department yesterday said that the Soviet grain harvest this year will be about 5 million tons less than forecast, and that exports are expected to be 4 million tons less.  
Foreign Agriculture Service said that it based its revised estimates of Soviet grain production on a preliminary indication from Soviet sources believed to be reliable.  
The estimate of total grain production for 1977 was dropped from 220 million to 215 million metric tons, with wheat crop with output now put at 100 million tons compared with 110 million tons forecast.

## U.S. Cancer Specialists Are Beginning to Call Some Patients 'Cured'

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP).—Top cancer specialists now are confidently calling some cancer patients "cured" by new treatments for a few forms of the disease.  
Only recently, the term was "five-year cure" or "10-year cure," meaning the disease had not returned within those times.  
But "cure" was the term used repeatedly by researchers yesterday at a nationwide cancer conference. They were describing results in childhood and adult leukemia (blood cancer) and in Hodgkin's disease, a cancer of the lymph system.  
Most of the credit is given to using combinations of drugs, a technique begun about 10 years ago.  
Results since then "have solidified the concept we can cure cancers with chemicals," said Dr. Vincent De Vita Jr., director of the Division of Cancer Treatment of the National Cancer Institute. The Institute and American Cancer Society are sponsoring the conference.

## SALT Sessions Shift Back to Geneva U.S., Russia Vow Joint Effort To Convene Mideast Parley

**By Bernard Gwertzman**  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 30 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union pledged today to "use our utmost effort" to overcome Arab-Israeli differences so that a new Middle East peace conference could be convened before the end of the year.  
Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, after a 90-minute session with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, said also that the two countries would probably issue a joint statement soon as permanent co-chairmen of the Geneva conference. It would include discussion on resolving the Palestinian representation issue, which is one of the main barriers to reconvening the conference.  
It was the first time since the original Geneva conference on the Middle East adjourned after a two-day session in December, 1973, that the two super powers have shown much public cooperation on Middle East matters.  
Although Middle East issues took up most of the meeting, Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko also continued the discussion of a new agreement limiting each side's offensive bombers and missiles.  
**Gap Is Narrowing**  
Both Mr. Gromyko and President Carter have said that, in the last two weeks of Soviet-U.S. contacts in Washington and New York, the two countries have been able to narrow differences.  
Mr. Vance said that the remaining issues were now being turned over to the Soviet and U.S. delegations at the Geneva talks dealing with strategic arms issues.  
In the past, such an announcement would have been regarded as tantamount to a "breakthrough," since the Geneva delegations were assigned the technical task of drafting treaty language after higher-level negotiations had forged agreements in principle.  
But Hoddging Carter 3d, Mr. Vance's spokesman, said later that the decision to have the Geneva delegations carry on the negotiations was not meant to signal that agreement had been achieved.  
**Tough Issues**  
Rather, he said, "important, tough issues" that are still unresolved have been sent to Geneva. He said it represented a "change from the approach of the past," when former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger or Mr. Vance carried on key talks in Washington or Moscow.  
If the Geneva delegations did not reach agreement, Hoddging Carter said, the issues would be referred back to Washington and Moscow.  
Mr. Gromyko said that he agreed with everything said by Mr. Vance and disclosed that he was traveling back to Moscow later today.  
On the Middle East, Mr. Vance said, "Both of us believe very strongly that we should use our utmost effort to bring about a convening of a Geneva conference before the end of the year."  
"We have discussed the problems that lie ahead that have to be overcome in bringing about that objective which we share," he said.  
"We have exchanged views on our conversations with the various parties and we will be keeping in touch with each other on an active and frequent basis as we move through the next couple of months."  
Mr. Vance said there were "a number of issues of a procedural and organizational nature that have to be resolved and this will



Menachem Begin

## Begin Is Hospitalized

TEL AVIV, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin was hospitalized today for the second time in a little more than four months, but his doctor said he was not suffering from a heart attack.  
"His condition now is very good," said Dr. Shlomo Laniado, adding that "no evidence for a heart attack" has been found.  
Dr. Laniado said that Mr. Begin, 64, was hospitalized for exhaustion. He said that the Prime Minister apparently over-exerted himself in the last 24 hours.  
Mr. Begin's schedule included a strenuous tour in northern Sinai, a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis in Jerusalem and a farewell ceremony for visiting Panamanian head of state Gen. Omar Torrijos.  
Mr. Begin had a heart attack in March and remained hospitalized then for almost three weeks. Five days after winning an upset victory in last May's national election, Mr. Begin was hospitalized for six days for exhaustion. His doctors have ordered him to avoid unnecessary strain.  
Officials at the Tel Aviv Ichilov Hospital said that Mr. Begin entered the hospital about 3 p.m. today. He is expected to be released Sunday or Monday, Dr. Laniado said.  
Earlier, the newspaper Ma'ariv said that Mr. Begin threatened to resign as a result of a clash with the Gush Etzion movement over immediate establishment of Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territory.

## On Appointing Special Envoy UN Council Votes Rhodesia Move

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 30 (AP).—The UN Security Council adopted a resolution yesterday asking Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to send a special representative to Rhodesia to help arrange a peaceful transition to black majority rule.  
The 13-to-0 vote on the British-sponsored resolution may be a first step toward implementing a British-U.S. peace plan to arrange a cease-fire in Rhodesia and bring about black rule next year.  
The Soviet Union and China both expressed suspicion about the resolution after two days of council debate but neither vetoed it. The Soviet Union abstained in the voting and China did not participate.  
An amendment submitted by Libyan Ambassador Mansur Rashid Kikhia and accepted by British Foreign Secretary David Owen called on Mr. Waldheim to appoint a representative in consultation with council members.  
**Indian Mentioned**  
There was no indication of who the representative might be, but Indian Lt. Gen. Prem Chand, a former commander of the UN peace-keeping force in Cyprus, is among those being mentioned.  
The resolution specifies that the representative will work in conjunction with Field Marshal Lord Carver, who has been designated by the British-U.S. peace plan as the British administrator-general for Rhodesia.  
The representative, the resolution said, would hold talks "with all the parties, concerning the military and associated arrangements... considered necessary to effect the transition to majority rule."  
The British-U.S. plan calls on

## U.S. Hints Caution in Tax Rise For Citizens, Firms Abroad

**By Art Pine**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (WP).—The Carter administration raised the possibility yesterday that it may go slowly in eliminating tax breaks for U.S. corporations and private citizens abroad, in part because of fears of injuring the nation's already shaky export position.  
Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal hinted that the administration may be having second thoughts about immediate elimination of a controversial tax subsidy for exporters who establish domestic international sales corporation (DISC).  
He also suggested that the Treasury may want to move cautiously in deciding how to handle a protest over 1976 legislation that trimmed tax breaks for U.S. citizens working abroad. The effective date of that mea-

## Drug Combinations Credited in Blood, Lymph Diseases

Thirty years ago, the average survival rate for children with acute lymphocytic leukemia was only two months. Now, for 90 per cent it is five years, with many far longer, said Dr. Emil Frei 3d of the Sidney Farber Cancer Institute, Boston.  
Dr. Joseph Simone of Stanford University and Dr. Donald Pinkel of Milwaukee Children's Hospital told of a group of more than 100 children, all of whom are in remissions and apparently well 3 to 10 years after drug treatment was stopped. "I think they are fairly safe now," Dr. Simone said.  
Dr. Emil Frei of the University of Texas System Cancer Center in Houston said that drug combinations can bring remissions in a majority of adults with acute myelogenous leukemia, and "a proportion of these patients are being cured. Five years ago if you asked me, I could only say, 'rarely.' Now I am certain of it."  
**Meningitis Vaccine**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP).—A vaccine to prevent a form of bacterial meningitis is effective in children as young as 3 months old, the first time a meningitis vaccine has worked for this high-risk age group, scientists announced Wednesday.  
The U.S. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases said that tests conducted in Finland with the U.S.-developed vaccine showed that it prevented Group A meningococcal meningitis in children less than 2 years old, a group previously unprotected.  
Since the vaccine previously proved effective for older children and adults, scientists say the new results indicate that the vaccine can protect almost the entire population.  
**Radiology for Breast Cancer**  
CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (AP).—A Harvard professor of surgery says there is no reason for a woman to lose a breast to cancer.  
Dr. Oliver Cope said cases he and colleagues have treated since 1956 at Massachusetts General Hospital show the same five-year cure rate for women treated by radiation alone as for women who had radical mastectomies. He said experience in the last seven years with combining chemotherapy

## New Dissident Paper Published in Poland

WARSAW, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—A new underground journal claiming to defend the interests of workers has appeared here, produced by members and supporters of the dissident Workers Defense Committee.  
The crudely duplicated four-page publication was entitled "Robotnik" ("The Worker"), and even though the official newspaper, radio and television



## In Paris Attack

## French Police Capture Hijacker

PARIS, Sept. 30 (UPI).—French police stormed a parked airplane shortly after dark today and captured the mentally unstable man who had hijacked it nine hours earlier on a flight from Paris to Lyon.

Police said that they attacked only after the hijacker, apparently exasperated when his demands to make a radio broadcast to get the plane refueled were not met, fired a hand grenade into the passenger cabin.

First reports said that four persons were wounded, two seriously, either in the grenade explosion or in the police assault that followed.

Ninety-eight persons, including the hijacker, were aboard the airliner when the police attacked.

The hijacker had released eight persons earlier, including a stewardess he shot in the arm. A ninth person jumped out of the parked airplane and ran to safety.

Police identified the hijacker as Jacques Robert, 43, who at 19 shot his father to death and who three years ago held up a French radio station to broadcast a "political message" that proved to be incoherent.

Robert had seized the Caravelle jet of the French domestic line Air Inter in the afternoon and forced it to return to Paris where he said he wanted to make a 15-minute political broadcast of undisclosed content. He also demanded that the plane be refueled.



Jacques Robert

The airliner buzzed Paris for more than an hour after the hijacking but then landed at Orly West Airport.

The hijacker had shot a stewardess in the arm when she tried to block his way into the cockpit. He also threatened to shoot passengers.

The hijacker freed the stewardess, whose wound was described as not serious, as well as seven passengers, including a baby and a sick man.

At nightfall, another passenger jumped out the open front door

of the airplane and ran to safety.

A reporter for the radio station which Robert had held up spoke to him during the hijacking over the intercom between the airport control tower and the hijacked airliner.

The reporter, Max Meynier, quoted Robert as saying, "In 1974 I had a small pistol. Today I have a big one. Stay out of this."

Police Storm Plane

Police said that the plane's pilot reported over the intercom that the hijacker had pulled the pin out of his grenade and was holding down the detonator with his thumb. It was at that point that they stormed the plane and overpowered the hijacker.

In his radio broadcast in 1974, Robert spoke for liberty and against strikes and the improvement of the national economy.

Robert was not imprisoned for shooting his father because he was found mentally incompetent. He spent months in prison for the raid on the radio and for threatening such celebrities as singer Johnny Hallyday, at whom he brandished a revolver, and film comedian Louis de Funès, whom he threatened to kill.

French television reported that one of the injured passengers was Communist parliamentarian Lucien Neuwirth. It said that he was hit in the arm and face by grenade fragments.

## After Spate of Attacks

## Hijacking Breaks Lull by Japan Red Army

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, Sept. 30 (NYT).—The hijacking of a Japan Air Lines DC-8 to Bangladesh by five persons believed to be members of the Japanese Red Army is the latest in a series of destructive and often bloody international incidents initiated by leftist extremists.

The current hijacking, which has imperiled more than 151 passengers and crew, breaks a two-year lull in Red Army extremist activities, which included a grenade and machine-gun attack on Israel's Lod Airport in May, 1975, by three Japanese, who killed 36 persons and wounded 81.

Over the years, militants have also occupied embassies and consular offices in The Hague, Kuwait and Kuala Lumpur; attacked an oil refinery in Singapore; blown up a Boeing 747 jet in Libya; set off several fatal bomb explosions in Japan and killed at least 14 of their members in internal feuds.

The extensive cause of the terrorism has been furtherance of the people's revolution and denunciation of capitalism, imperialism and Emperor Hirohito, whom they hold responsible for the World War II deaths of millions. The actual effort has been more to free captured fellow revolutionary commandos than anything else.

Quick Action

While it appeared to some that the Japanese government acceptance of a \$6-million ransom demand and the release of nine prisoners was somewhat quick, Washington authorities and experts here saw elements of financial and political desperation among the terrorists.

They also saw the firm revolutionary hand of a mysterious underground leader named Fusako Shigenobu, whose 33d birthday coincided with the hijacking. She is believed to have been working out of Lebanon where the Red Army has trained, produced false passports and established close ties with the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The ties were so close that Miss Shigenobu's husband, Takashi Okudaira, was one of the gunmen who died in the Lod attack, and her brother-in-law, Junzo Okudaira, is among the prisoners in Japan whose release is being demanded.

They are part of an ultra-leftist movement that has perhaps half a dozen or more factions encompassing a few score hardcore members and sympathizers. The 30 or so believed to be Japanese Red Army members come from a tradition of violence and rebellion rooted in alienation from the conservative mainstream of Japanese life.

The members' backgrounds are similar—well-educated, middle class, small town and rural—and they swung to a radical ideology, and eventually to violence, when they entered the crowded universities in the large cities.

Radical Career

Miss Shigenobu began her radical career by smuggling oak staves hidden in golf bags past police lines to her comrades in embattled university buildings. That was in the late 1960s, when the vital issue was the speedy return of U.S.-occupied Okinawa.



Fusako Shigenobu

A previous generation of leftist students united to oppose the 1960 extension of the U.S.-Japanese security treaty.

Factional disputes, a mark of everyday politics here, also produced new splits and new alliances. A prominent domestic group that emerged was the United Red Army, which gained worldwide notoriety in February, 1972, during a long nationally televised gunfight with policemen surrounding a mountain villa. The same month, the police found shallow graves containing the bodies of 14 United Red Army members who had been tortured on the grounds of ideological deviations.

While on overseas assignment, Miss Shigenobu resigned from that group and formed her own, concentrating on nations believed more fertile for violent revolution than economically prosperous

## Over-Curb Offer Rejected as Small At British Ford

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP).—Workers at the Ford Motor Co. Ltd. today rejected a pay hike offer already in excess of British government pay curbs, reviving a union challenge to the government's controversial counter-inflation policy.

Ford's British subsidiary offered 57,000 hourly paid workers raises of between 10 and 12.5 per cent, above the government's counter-inflationary limit of 10 per cent. The workers charged that the proposed raise was too small.

Unions warned that Ford's failure to improve the offer—and further undermine government policy—could lead to serious confrontation and disillusionment.

While the government policy is not legally binding, Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor government has said that economic recovery is not possible without it.

The Ford offer would have increased most production workers' weekly pay from \$71 (\$124.25) to \$78.17.

## U.S. Indicates Tax Caution

(Continued from Page 1)

blends in discussing the second measure. Most Americans working abroad "play an important role in the sale of American products there," he said.

It is in our interest to make sure we have a large number of American citizens who are willing to do that very important job for our economy," he said.

The secretary confirmed that the Treasury has asked Congress to postpone any tightening in the tax treatment of U.S. citizens living overseas until next Jan. 1—the same date approved by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The move is an effort to buy time in order to give all sides and opportunity to agree on a compromise.

On other matters, Mr. Blumenthal insisted that the administration's agreement to delay the President's tax revision package will not spoil chances of beginning congressional hearings this session, but conceded the move could leave the measure behind schedule next year.

## Freight Plane Burns After Ireland Crash

SHANNON, Ireland, Sept. 30 (UPI).—A four-engine B747 freight plane crashed while landing at Shannon tonight and burst into flames.

The plane, owned by Inter-Cont, had arrived from London. The airline said that the six persons aboard the prop-jet escaped through an emergency hatch.

## Soares to Visit Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Portuguese Premier Mario Soares will visit Japan, Oct. 23-29, the Foreign Ministry announced today.



Leonid Brezhnev shows portrait of himself at Kremlin.

## Brezhnev's Birthday Presents Displayed in Moscow Exhibit

MOSCOW, Sept. 30.—As the unchallenged strongman in the Soviet hierarchy, President Leonid Brezhnev would probably never be questioned about gifts he received while in office as was the case with Richard Nixon.

However, an exhibition of gifts that the Soviet President received on his 70th birthday in December opened here this week.

The exhibit was billed not as a display of gifts to Mr. Brezhnev but of "greetings and gifts to the 35th Congress of the Communist party of the Soviet Union and the Central Committee in connection with" Mr. Brezhnev's birthday.

Mr. Nixon's recent trouble in the United States concerned charges that the former president and his family kept valuable presents given to them by foreigners. Under U.S. law, such gifts worth more than \$50 are deemed to be public property.

Exhibit for Stalin

In 1949, a similar exhibit was held here for Josef Stalin's 70th birthday presents. There was nothing said about the Central Committee then.

The Brezhnev display takes up one room of the Lenin Museum near the Kremlin. There are more images of Lenin in the room than there are of Mr. Brezhnev. Stalin got much better billing in his 70th birthday exhibition at the Revolution Museum, according to people who have seen both.

Most of the gifts displayed at the Brezhnev exhibit lack a personal touch. There are models of earth movers, tractors, trains, cars, a television tower, Moscow State University, an atom, and the city of Moscow. The models were presented by local party organizations and are meant to emphasize each region's scientific and industrial progress.

Moon Station Model

There's a sterling silver model of the Luna-24 moon station. There is also a model of the nuclear ice-breaker Arktika, the ship that recently became the first surface vessel to reach the North Pole.

There are also many books of congratulatory messages on display. The books are from various ministries and republic party organizations.

There are five large oil paintings of Mr. Brezhnev. One shows him in uniform during World War II; another sitting behind his desk with a book of Lenin's writings. The others show him during plant tours and ceremonies, in all cases surrounded by young Russians. "It's a symbol of his popularity with young people," said a visitor.

The most personal present in the exhibit is a battered canteen said to have been found in an area where Mr. Brezhnev was stationed during World War II. It is not likely that the Soviet leader has turned in all his 70th birthday presents for display. He has many Western automobiles that were given to him as gifts over the years.

An item missing from the exhibit is the "arms of honor," a

## Ukraine Chief Expected to Get Key Job

MOSCOW, Sept. 30.—A strong supporter of Leonid Brezhnev, whose ties to the Soviet President go back to Mr. Brezhnev's power days as a local Communist party chief, emerged here yesterday as the leading contender for a major upward move in the leadership during next week's meeting of the Supreme Soviet.

Vladimir Shcherbitsky, 59, head of the Ukrainian Communist party and a member of the Politburo, was hailed by Mr. Brezhnev for his "energy, willpower, and honest service." He received the Soviet Union's highest civilian award, the Hero of Socialist Labor medal, for the second time yesterday along with an Order of Lenin for his role in the Ukraine's successful harvest this year that exceeded government goals.

More importantly, the award ceremony was shown at length on Soviet television. It also was featured with a photograph of Mr. Shcherbitsky and Mr. Brezhnev standing side by side, on the front page of last night's issue of Izvestia, the government newspaper.

Western diplomatic analysts here said that the elaborate attention to the Ukrainian party chief on the eve of an important meeting of the Communist party's Central Committee indicates that Mr. Shcherbitsky is in for a big promotion.

The meeting is expected to start on Monday. It will select the first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet—in effect, the acting head of state. The position is created in the new Soviet Constitution expected to be approved by the Supreme Soviet, which convenes on Tuesday.

The naming of the new first vice-president will be the final act of a leadership shuffle that began in May with the ouster of former President Nikolai Podgorny. Diplomats here believe that Mr. Podgorny's departure was triggered when he refused to step aside gracefully and let Mr. Brezhnev assume the president's title to go along with his position as general secretary of the Soviet Communist party.

Mr. Brezhnev wanted the title but not all the responsibilities that go with being head of state, observers believe. The new first vice-president is expected to take over the routine and ceremonial duties of the president's job. He will also get important public exposure and experience that will put him strong contention for the top spot when Mr. Brezhnev steps down.

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## As Fortunes Slide

## Fraser Is Considering Calling An Early Election in Australia

By George McArthur

CANBERRA, Sept. 30.—In the bare-knuckle arena of Australian politics, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser is something of a heavy—the arrogant giant with heavy features who somehow escapes the scars and always wins the big ones.

Now, with his personal popularity slipping, the economy slumping, and the country bickering over almost everything, he is thinking of choosing the hard course—calling an early election.

"Life was not meant to be easy," Mr. Fraser once said. Since his election in December, 1975, Australia has seen that he meant it. He is embarked, as one commentator noted, on the risky course of preaching hard work and sacrifice in a permissive society.

That was a bearable message two years ago when his Liberal-Country party coalition won a 91-98 parliamentary majority over the Labor party of Gough Whitlam. It was the biggest margin in Australia's history. The country believed that the free-spending Whitlam government was living dangerously beyond its means.

With difficult times continuing under Mr. Fraser, many question whether the voters now feel the same way, even though Mr. Fraser said repeatedly during that campaign that it would take a full three-year term to get Australia back to the conservative promised land. His government has curbed inflation and may get the annual rate down to about 11 per cent by year's end. The last budget also gave some slight tax relief to everyone, although the benefits were weighted for middle and upper income groups. And labor strife has diminished somewhat—even though strikes of one kind or another seem to be announced every day.

Tidy Affairs

The government's ministers note that the 6-foot-4, 47-year-old Prime Minister has considerably tidied up the government's affairs. He has visited Peking and moved toward normal relations with China, cut government spending and tightened labor laws without provoking an expected violent reaction. He has upset Southeast Asian nations with protectionist trade policies, but these are popular at home.

He visited President Carter in Washington (where, according to a well-placed diplomat, he was delighted to find his conservatism was largely shared) and reaffirmed the U.S. alliance that is traditionally popular in Australia despite occasional indications to the contrary.

Some political analysts believe that Mr. Fraser has a much broader view of his role. He is determined that Australia's 13.5 million people cure themselves of the "English disease," which he experienced during three years at Oxford in the immediate postwar years. In Mr. Fraser's eyes, that ailment comprises not only unions that are too powerful and strike-prone, but an unwillingness to face realities.

"People or leaders can be trapped to take the easy path," he once wrote.

Politicians close to Mr. Fraser feel he is much too smart to believe that he can quickly or completely win approval for such spartan thoughts. His immediate goals and tactics are far more pragmatic. He also is looking down the road to elections to come.

In this view, his first step was the recent decision to resume the export of Australia's vast uranium reserves, estimated at 20 per cent of the non-Communist world's supply. Environmentalists and others have raised a noisy debate over uranium, and the issue has split the opposition Labor party. The leadership tends to condemn the export of uranium on moral grounds, while many of the rank-and-file want the jobs and see no reason why Australia should turn away dollar earnings that could soon amount to \$1 billion or more a year.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions at its annual congress in Sydney recently announced a 15-month moratorium on work on uranium projects and demanded a national referendum on the issue. This "ultimatum" was immediately rejected by the government, which has long been preparing to campaign on the slogan: "Who runs Australia?"

Most political observers think Mr. Fraser could hardly win an election centered on this issue, although he might drop a few seats. This big business interests in Melbourne, the nation's financial center, have been giving Mr. Fraser the results of public opinion polls that show the opposition on shaky ground in many areas. These show that while Mr. Fraser is becoming less popular with many voters, the Labor party is even less popular and has not overcome its tarnished image.

Counting on the Economy

So the timing might be right to go to the polls early—possibly by December or early next year. A victory would give Mr. Fraser three more years' aid by then—so the thinking goes in Mr. Fraser's camp—the worldwide economic situation will be much improved, uranium will be producing vast new income and the voters

will thank the Conservative years to come.

Many discount such a simply because they discount Fraser's intelligence. His reputation as a man of intellect whose only dive reading about cars and cycles. That is a superficial of a complicated man who lures attention to historical mold Tynbee. He believes a man can shape a future.

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## Catalonia Hails Restoration Of Its Autonomy by Madrid

MADRID, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—Flags flew today in the Catalonia region to celebrate the restoration of autonomous government, banned by the Franco regime since 1939. In the Basque country, where regional nationalism also runs deep, members of the Cortes (parliament) said they would speed negotiations to obtain a similar measure of home rule from the government.

The royal decrees restoring the Generalitat or Catalan autonomous government provisionally, pending the passage of a new constitution, were approved by the Cabinet last night.

As a concession to army generals who fear that Spain will lose its unity, a clause was inserted allowing the Madrid government to dissolve the Generalitat for reasons of state security.

Law Respected

The minister for regions, Manuel Giliare, said the army respected the law as long as regional autonomy did not affect the unity of Spain.

The red and yellow Catalan flag flew from buildings in the region today but there were no street demonstrations. Public celebrations were apparently being saved for the return of Josep Tarradellas, 78, president of the Catalan exile government based in France.

The Generalitat will coordinate the local governments of the four Catalan provinces—Barcelona, Girona, Lerida and Tarragona—which have a population of 6 million—and assume powers handed over by Madrid.

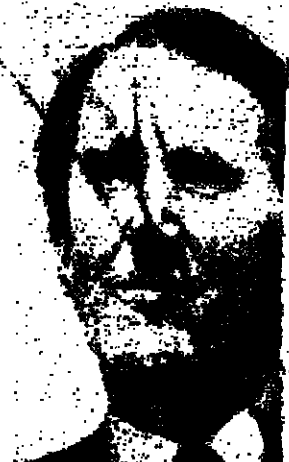
A mixed commission of government and Catalan representatives will determine what powers can be transferred but they are expected to exclude matters of defense and finance.

The last Generalitat, established in 1931, controlled justice, the police, public works and much of the educational system and civil administration.

The daily El Alcazar, voice of the extreme rightist Confederation of Civil War Veterans, described the restoration of the Generalitat as an abuse of popular sovereignty and said it paved the way for the disintegration of Spain.

But jubilant Catalan newspapers hailed it as the most important event in the last 40 years. They said the provisional restoration of the Generalitat was more symbolic than real but was a good start.

In Bilbao, Basque members of the Cortes set a series of meet-



Malcolm Fraser

ings to speed negotiations for the Madrid government's regional autonomy.

A committee is to meet tomorrow with the 10 regions, and on Monday, members of the Basque parliament in the town of Biscaya in southwest France.

Unlike the Catalans, Basques are less united but militant in their demand for a separate, autonomous, strip of Generalissimo Francisco Franco during the civil war. A fringe group led by the militant guerrilla organization, wants a separate socialist, Basque state.

ings to speed negotiations for the Madrid government's regional autonomy.

## U.S. Dock Strife Looms as Talk On Pact Falter

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Leaders of the International Longshoremen's Association that they will call 50,000 members out on strike at night unless a contract with the U.S. Maritime Administration is agreed upon by the end of the week.

The strike would cripple sea cargo shipping along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts by dock workers would refuse service container ships, carry cargo in trailer-edge. Such cargo makes up two-thirds of the ocean freight through major northern ports.

Adding to the potential for a U.S. economy is a new aid pact between the U.S. and the independent 60,000-member International Longshoremen's Union of West Coast. The agreement for ILWU workers to handle picket lines in Pacific port.

In an effort to avert the strike, Wayne Horvitz, director of Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, entered the fray yesterday.

Talks were broken off Tuesday in San Francisco, over the issue of job security.

## 22 Vietnam De Flown Out by U.S.

HANOI, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Remains of 22 Americans, killed in the Vietnam war, were flown out of an Air Force day and transferred to Clark Air Base in the Philippines for return home.

Following the simple ceremony, the remains were flown to the State Department's morgue and then to the Air Force day and transferred to Clark Air Base in the Philippines for return home.

Following the simple ceremony, the remains were flown to the State Department's morgue and then to the Air Force day and transferred to Clark Air Base in the Philippines for return home.

## Soviet Trade Hailed by Bar

MOSCOW, Sept. 30 (UPI).—French Prime Minister Raymond Barre today hailed the French-Soviet trade relations as providing a stabilizing force in the world economy and paving the way for peace in Europe.

Speaking at the end of a day session of the 13th French-Soviet economic commission, Mr. Barre said that between the two nations constant which would be affected by changes in the international economic climate.

Mr. Barre, who later was in Leningrad, also met Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev and French Foreign Minister Andrei Kovalev during his Moscow visit.



Klaus Croissant

ready entered into a disguised facade." The lawyer said, "Only the German facade has changed. The socio-economic structures have never changed since Nazi times."

The interview and subsequent anti-German articles in the French press outraged Bonn and caused French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to apologize personally.

## Wanted for Planning Attacks

## France Seizes German Terrorists' Lawyer

By Michael Geiter

BONN, Sept. 30 (UPI).—A criminal figure in the spreading search in Europe for West German terrorists and their alleged supporters was arrested in Paris today when French police took into custody West German lawyer Klaus Croissant.

The 48-year-old lawyer, who gained prominence as a leading defender for the Red Army Faction, is wanted in West Germany on charges of supporting terrorist groups. He fled illegally to France in July.

Shortly after Mr. Croissant's arrest was made known, West German prosecutors also announced that they had formally brought charges of complicity in murder and seizing of hostages against another former Red Army Faction lawyer, Siegfried Haag. Mr. Haag, 32, is charged with helping to plan and provide weapons for the 1976 terrorist attack on the West German Embassy in Stockholm in which two diplomats were killed. He has been in a West German jail since his arrest last November.

Perhaps coincidentally, both developments took place within hours of the unanimous approval in West Germany's upper house of parliament, which is controlled by the conservative opposition, of a law that permits isolating jailed terrorists from each other and from their lawyers for temporary periods during times of emergency.

The developments follow a string of terrorist attacks in the last five months that have stunned West Germany, including the 25-day stand-off between the Bonn government and terrorist kidnappers who are still holding industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

Mr. Croissant had been removed by the court from the Red Army Faction defense team just before trial of the terrorists group began in May, 1976, on suspicion of supporting the terrorists' aims.

Since then, he went on to become the most prominent member and perhaps intellectual leader of a group of a dozen or so radical lawyers who operated out of his Stuttgart offices.

Police are convinced that some of these lawyers are assisting their clients in ways other than providing legal advice, such as carrying messages between terrorists in jail and on the outside and helping, in some cases, to plan attacks.

During the Red Army Faction trial, a convicted terrorist testified that Mr. Croissant operated a network which kept terrorists in custody in touch with each other.

Mr. Croissant was subsequently charged but released on bail and warned not to leave the country. But he fled to France seeking asylum and claiming that he was being harassed in West Germany.

Just after the Schleyer kidnapping on Sept. 5, to the annoyance of the Bonn government, a French television station aired an interview with Mr. Croissant at a time when the French police were supposed to be unable to find him.

Mr. Croissant said that the struggle of the Red Army Faction leftist extremist group in West Germany was a fight "against a regime that has al-

2. Your mother worries.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

هكذا من الأهل



## To Attain Goals on Employment, Budget

## Treasury Memo to Carter Outlines Tax Plans

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UPI)—A lengthy confidential memorandum to President Carter, the Treasury has outlined a strategy—possibly using a quick tax cut next year—for achieving the broad tax goals and reductions considered by Mr. Carter's goals of employment and a balanced budget by 1981.

The administration now believes that the possibility of a tax cut in the second half of next year may be necessary for Congress to cut withholding taxes on wages and salaries before coming action on Mr. Carter's program of tax reduction reform.

The confidential Treasury memorandum, which also reflects the views of the Council of Economic Advisors, says it would be necessary for Congress to act in a single bill.

That could take a while, the Treasury says, while the already apparent risk of second-half sag in the economy requires planning now for it in withholding before the House as a second bill, riding to the memorandum.

An "Overview" of the Treasury's earlier this month a "review" of tax-revision needs calculated to cut taxes on individuals with incomes of \$10,000 a year and raises for those above that income level.

The Treasury document discusses that, in the administration's view, tax reduction is vital to achieving Mr. Carter's goals of high employment and a balanced budget. Corporate tax rates also would be reduced. Altogether, the reduction would be \$17.2 billion based on last year's income—\$11.8 billion for individuals and \$5.4 billion for business.

The Treasury's tax reform proposals, dated Sept. 3, preceded after consultation with the agencies and the White House.

Main Elements

Some elements have been revised since then, officials said, that has been a continuing dialogue with the White House and the President himself. All the Sept. 2 papers—a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times—are authorized to represent the main elements and most important details of the proposals. Mr. Carter will send to Congress the Carter strategy is to encourage tax reductions for most payers and corporations some "reform" proposals that will be resisted by some industries and individuals.

For example, the restaurant, hotel, theater and sports industries are sure to lobby vigorously against Mr. Carter's expected proposal to allow deductions from income for only half the cost of business meals and to shift deductions for all forms of business entertainment.

Officials said Mr. Carter was to send his tax message to Congress on Oct. 14 or Oct. 17. The most controversial element in the package will concern capital gains, profits on stocks, securities and other assets. All of such profits now are merely exempt from tax, and in Carter is committed to ending such preferential treatment.

The Treasury has proposed rapping the exclusion for individuals to 30 per cent in 1980, 15 per cent in 1982 and zero thereafter. For corporations, the capital-gains tax rate would rise from 20 per cent now to 35 per cent in 1979, 42 per cent in 1980 and 48 per cent in 1981.

The present corporate tax rate on profits higher than \$50,000 would be dropped to 46 per cent from the present 48 per cent.

In addition, the administration

is expected to recommend that Congress require payment of taxes on "unrealized" capital gains at the death of the asset's owner. There would be some exceptions for surviving spouses, farms and family businesses.

The Treasury had recommended against such a proposal in its Sept. 2 option paper largely on the ground that it would not fare well in the House Ways and Means Committee. But the White

House has decided that such a proposal must be made for the sake of tax equity and to avoid objections from Wall Street that sales of securities would dry up if an ordinary income tax on profits could be deferred by bequeathing appreciated shares to one's heirs.

The Sept. 2 papers disclosed substantial differences between the Treasury and the Council of Economic Advisors on how to stimulate business investment. That

breach has since been healed. It was learned, with the council giving up its preference for more depreciation of business equipment in favor of the Treasury's emphasis on a more generous investment-tax credit and partial reduction of the double taxation of stock dividends.

Authoritative sources said last night that some details of the improvement in the investment tax credit remained to be ironed out. A possibility was that the present credit of 10 per cent would be raised temporarily to 14 per cent, then reduced to 12 per cent for a further temporary period and then be returned to 10 per cent. Several variations on this approach were under consideration, all with a view to stimulating investment in machines and new plants, the sector of the economy that has been least buoyant.

At the same time, it is to return to a high employment level by 1981, a strong growth of business investment will be needed on the demand side, the Treasury's option paper on business tax cuts said. "This is indicated by the fact that no other segment of the economy appears likely to take up the slack."

In a general "overview" of tax policy, the Treasury, citing analysis by the Council of Economic Advisors, said "the principal risks for next year are on the downside," with growth more likely to be weak in the latter half of 1978 when the effect of the jobs program enacted this year "will be wearing off."

Among the "risks" cited were a possible shortfall in federal spending, an unexpected rise in interest rates, a weaker trend of investment outlays than expected and weakness in personal consumption spending.

"Without some additional fiscal stimulus around the middle of next year," the Treasury said, "economic growth may slow appreciably in late 1978. The unemployment rate would then stop declining and could begin creeping up again."

## Carter Confers With Tito's Aide On Visit to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UPI)—President Carter met today with Yugoslav's No. 2 political figure, Edvard Kardelj, and was told that President Tito is planning to visit Washington next spring.

Mr. Carter told Mr. Kardelj that he also would like to meet with Mr. Kardelj if the South could participate.

"We'd like for President Tito to visit us," Mr. Carter said, "and we hope to work out a date."

"He has accepted and is planning to come in the spring," Mr. Kardelj told Mr. Carter.

"One of the basic foundations of our foreign policy is our friendship with Yugoslavia," Mr. Carter said.

Then the President spoke of Mr. Tito's recent visit to the Soviet Union. China and North Korea. He said, "We would like to follow up on a report of a meeting with the North Koreans," adding, "I would like to meet with the North Koreans if the South Koreans can participate."

8 Die in Thai Blast

BANGKOK, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—Eight persons were reported killed and 100 wounded in a bomb explosion at a fair in southern Thailand.

## Perjury Charge Possible

## Carter Hints Security Is Key to Helms Trial

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UPI).—President Carter suggested yesterday that national security considerations would play a role in a decision on whether to prosecute Richard Helms, should the Justice Department seek to indict the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Carter, in response to a question during a televised news conference, said that Attorney General Griffin Bell had not yet consulted with him on the matter, and that he did not know either the "seriousness of the offense" or the "seriousness of possible damage to our own national security" that could result from a trial.

But he said he expected a report from Mr. Bell soon, and that "when I get all this information, then I would certainly consult with the attorney general as to what action should be taken."

Mr. Helms, who returned to the United States last year after serving more than two years as ambassador to Iran, was notified in January by the Justice Department that he was being investigated by a federal grand jury.

Justice Department sources said at the time that Mr. Helms faced possible charges of perjury and obstruction of justice, both felonies. They also said that, even if a criminal violation were discovered, it might be difficult to prosecute the case because of the large volume of classified material that would have to be introduced into the public record during a trial.

Mr. Carter indicated a similar

concern yesterday, saying that before consulting with Mr. Bell he would need information on the "seriousness of possible damage to our own national security if massive revelations of intelligence techniques and documents are made."

Mr. Carter commented a day after Admiral Stansfield Turner, current head of central intelligence, told midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., that any prosecution of Mr. Helms would require the release of material that could damage the national security.

Although many present and former intelligence officers have said privately in recent weeks that Mr. Helms expects to be indicted, Justice Department officials have insisted that no decision has been made.

Decision in Weeks

Benjamin Civiletti, the head of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, said yesterday that the

matter was still being studied and that a decision probably would be made "in the next several weeks."

The public debate in recent weeks has centered on the national security issues, but persons close to Mr. Helms have argued that this is unfair to him because it has not been demonstrated that he has perjured himself.

"Everyone seems to think that the only question is whether classified information can be released," a person in close contact with Mr. Helms said recently. "But it may be that they don't have a case in the first place."

At issue is whether Mr. Helms perjured himself when he told a Senate committee in 1973 that the CIA had not provided funds to political opponents of the late Salvador Allende, President of Chile. Later it was disclosed that the agency had furnished more than \$1 million to help opponents of Mr. Allende, who died during a military takeover in September, 1973.

28. You used to call home every Sunday.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

## Sees Public Hearings in October

## Jaworski Demands S. Korea Cooperate in Bribery Probe

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UPI)—Leon Jaworski, the special counsel of the House Ethics Committee, yesterday delivered the strongest demand yet made by a U.S. official to the South Korean government to cooperate in the investigation of the covert Korean lobby here.

At the same time, Mr. Jaworski said that investigators had new evidence that made it possible to hold the first round of public hearings on alleged congressional acceptance of South Korean bribes, gifts and other favors by the end of next month.

The committee also voted to deny members of the committee access to intelligence materials collected by the investigative staff, thus leaving the investigation almost entirely to the staff and turning the committee into a jury to hear evidence presented by Mr. Jaworski and his aides.

In a prepared statement yesterday, Mr. Jaworski warned the South Koreans that they should be concerned with the feeling of the American people that it is inconceivable for us to extend to another nation as much aid when reciprocal cooperation in this important investigation is not forthcoming.

Economic and military aid to South Korea in the fiscal year starting tomorrow amounts to nearly \$400 million. In addition, the Carter administration intends to ask for another \$2 billion in military aid to modernize South Korean armed forces as U.S. troops are withdrawn during the next four years.

Mr. Jaworski, alluding to his experience as special prosecutor in the Watergate investigation, said that "Watergate proved that the American people will accept no less than the truth, and I would think the government of South Korea should not be oblivious to this historical fact."

Mr. Jaworski invoked the response of the U.S. people, asking that they "let their views be made known to you as well as to your colleagues who today befriended the Republic of Korea with very substantial supporting grants."

The special prosecutor said that he had been invited to meet in Seoul with Tongnam Park, who has been indicted for alleged bribery and conspiracy. But he said he saw "no purpose in going there unless there were assurances that the talks with Park would be revealing and productive."

"No such assurances have been forthcoming," he said, "and unless they are, a trip to Seoul at this time could not be justified."

Mr. Jaworski indicated that he wanted more than just testimony from Mr. Park. "A full, and I underscore full, exposure of the facts relevant to this investigation does not seem achievable without the unrestricted cooperation of the government of South Korea."

He said that "there are indications that it may extend to the activities of other citizens of South Korea." Several former South Korean officials have been named in recent indictments while witnesses have testified that senior Korean diplomats were involved.

But Mr. Jaworski also appeared to be preparing to lay the blame on the South Koreans if the investigation is less than thorough. "The investigation may ultimately meet some dead ends and may result in only a partial effort unless the assistance of South Korea is forthcoming in making available material evidence," he said.

On the possibility of hearings by the end of next month, Mr. Jaworski said that "additional significant information" had re-

cently been obtained. But he declined to reveal the details for "fear of adversely affecting our continued investigation."

He did say, however, that it included "both documentary evidence and oral testimony." Congressional officials said that recently the CIA had delivered documents to the committee staff and that former Rep. Richard Hays, D-Calif., had been questioned. Mr. Hays was pictured in the indictment against Mr. Park as having intimate knowledge of Mr. Park's secret lobbying.

The committee's vote to deny members access to secret information was prompted by the refusal of the staff, supported by Mr. Jaworski, to reveal CIA documents to Rep. Bruce Caputo, R-N.Y.

Rep. Caputo submitted a motion that all members be permitted access to these documents, contending that they needed to know what was in them if they were to be held responsible for the outcome of the investigation. It was defeated in an 8-6-3 vote.

Rep. Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J., then moved that the chairman, the ranking minority member and two other members be authorized access to the documents on behalf of the committee. The motion also was defeated by 8 to 2.

## Discussions Set

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UPI).—South Korea has agreed to hold discussions with Justice Department representatives in Seoul on terms for "communicating" with Mr. Park about his alleged congressional influence-buying activities, the Justice Department announced today.

The Justice Department said its representatives will meet with the South Korean Ministry of Justice to discuss satisfactory terms and conditions for communicating with Mr. Park Tong Sun, the Korean form of the millionaire rice trader's name.

## Teachers End Strike in Massachusetts

FRANKLIN, Mass., Sept. 30 (AP).—Franklin schoolteachers ended a 16-day strike today after agreeing on a new contract. The walkout had put more than 60 of them in jail and could cost them thousands of dollars in fines.

The contract was ratified unanimously, a union spokesman said. The teachers not in jail or due in court returned to work. It was not immediately known when the jailed teachers would be released.

## Berlin Air Fares To Rise by 7.3%

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (AP).—Allied officials have approved a 7.3-per-cent rise in the price of air fares to West Berlin, the second increase for tickets here since May of last year.

The least expensive flight, on the stretch between West Berlin and Hannover, West Germany, is to rise from about \$49 to \$56 a round trip, the airlines said.

Scheduled airline service to West Berlin is restricted to Air France, British Airways and Pan American World Airways, airlines of the three Allied nations which still theoretically occupy the city. The airlines had not agreed today on when the new fares would go into effect.

## Disarmament Talks

VIENNA, Sept. 30 (UPI).—NATO and Warsaw Pact negotiators opened their 13th round of talks on disarmament in Central Europe today.

At issue is whether Mr. Helms perjured himself when he told a Senate committee in 1973 that the CIA had not provided funds to political opponents of the late Salvador Allende, President of Chile. Later it was disclosed that the agency had furnished more than \$1 million to help opponents of Mr. Allende, who died during a military takeover in September, 1973.

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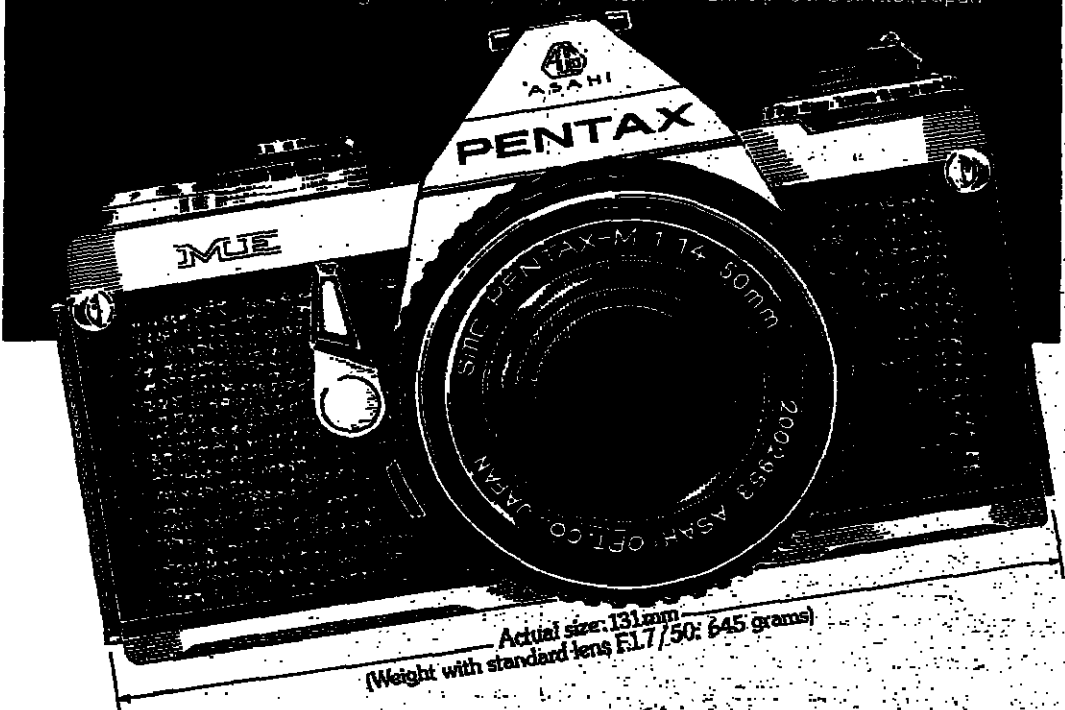
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## Energy and the U.S. Senate

Repeatedly, the Senate's handling of energy comes out sounding like Monday night football: Carter suffers another loss; Carter game plan gutted; Carter must come from behind. True enough, the Senate has treated the administration's National Energy Plan brutally so far. But the game is not mere politics, the losses are not merely Jimmy Carter's.

What's at stake is national policy on an issue that bears on America's economic health today and could bear on its national security at any time. Every additional barrel of oil that the nation must import drains away real dollars. Every additional barrel pulls the nation's necktie further into the Arab wringer, increasing our vulnerability to foreign cutoffs. That larger scorecard can be marked just as clearly as the President's political scorecard and it shows the nation falling further behind.

Last year, the United States imported about 7.3 million barrels of petroleum a day. This year, after months of clamor about the energy crisis, the figure will average about 8.2 million barrels. As the President has observed, half the oil we use now comes from foreign sources.

Why, then, does the Senate appear so determined to shred the administration's energy plan, designed to reduce imports by some 5 million barrels a day by 1985? Why is it so casual about the signals it is transmitting to a still-skeptical public, signals that imply, by so much political bickering, that it can't be a real crisis? Why does it appear so willing to increase the profits of oil and gas producers? The answer lies in another question: When is an incentive a windfall?

Energy companies heatedly contend that stimulating production of domestic oil and gas requires removing governmental lids on prices; producers would keep the new earnings, the better to discover more oil and gas. The President gave the other side of the argument in his news conference when he noted that this would give them new profits for old wells, not just new ones: "We do not accept windfall profits for efforts that the producers have already made and for oil and gas already discovered."

That has long been our view and we are not yet persuaded that putting such new profits in industry's pockets would produce enough new energy to justify the burden on consumers. The administration has proposed a wellhead tax that would raise oil prices to the world level. That would have the desirable effect of eliminating the highly complex present system of price controls; it would, presumably, discourage consumption, and the proceeds would be rebated to the taxpayer. Industry, naturally, would have all the proceeds go to industry. The Senate seems headed for some sort of compromise, by which 15 or 20 per cent of the wellhead tax revenue be plowed back to industry as a production incentive.

That would be a steep price: 20 per cent of an estimated \$12 billion is \$2.4 billion. But if that is the political price, better pay it than keep fighting to a paralyzing stalemate. At a minimum, the energy companies can be given their own report cards. Whether their new revenues are incentives or windfalls can be judged by how much new energy results.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Ban Chrome, Not Ideas

The United States emerged the poorer last week when two worthy principles came into conflict and the State Department refused entry to two Rhodesian tribal chiefs. The principle that lost was the right of Americans to hear all sides of any argument. The one that prevailed was the nation's obligation to adhere to resolutions of the UN Security Council. The lesser principle won.

The two chiefs sought to visit the United States to argue the case for an "internal settlement" in Rhodesia—namely, a constitution, negotiated between the present white minority regime of Prime Minister Smith and those black leaders who have chosen not to take up arms against it. That is not the only—or best—way to provide for majority rule with safeguards for minority privileges, but neither is that the point at issue in this matter.

The chiefs occupy reserved seats in Rhodesia's Parliament. They may or may not be government stooges, but their acceptance of parliamentary seats marks them as persons who "have furthered or encouraged . . . the unlawful actions of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia." That is the language of a 1968 Security Council resolution tightening international sanctions against the Smith government. It obligates UN members to bar all such persons from their territories.

The U.S. record of adherence to the sanctions against Rhodesia has been generally poor. The most flagrant violation was our importation—by order of Congress under the

so-called Byrd Amendment—of Rhodesian chrome. Embarrassed by this record, the Carter administration last spring pressed Congress to repeal the Byrd Amendment.

It also moved to expel a Rhodesian government Information Office which had functioned for years in Washington. On the Byrd Amendment it succeeded; on the information office it failed, because some influential senators objected. Now, in response to a recent Security Council resolution, it has again told the Information Office to pack up.

Expelling the Information Office raises the same issue of principle as denying admission to the two chiefs. The office should stay and the chiefs should come. It is fundamental to the way we conduct public business in this country that citizens be exposed to all points of view, no matter how repugnant the source or how antithetical to the government's policy.

The United States should not lightly bend that constitutional principle before international resolutions, even those of the UN Security Council, which acquire the force of U.S. domestic law. When confronted by such resolutions, and even at this late date, a U.S. administration should demur and explain the difference between denials of commerce and denials of free debate. We can, and in this case should, take part in sanctions which curtail the flow of goods, but not the flow of ideas.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The \$390 Transatlantic Lunch

It looks as if a new era in international air travel is getting under way. President Carter has approved a set of low fares to London and told the Civil Aeronautics Board that he wants "low-fare, competitive international air service." On the same day, the long-awaited Laker Airways Skytrain began operations with its even lower fares. So travel to and from London will be a bargain—at least for a while.

How long it lasts, we suppose, depends not only on how many people decide they can afford vacations—or weekends—in London, but also upon how insistent the President is on putting his view into effect. The CAB had turned down the fares he approved on the ground that they were "predatory"—designed by the scheduled airlines to drive off competition from Mr. Laker and the charter airlines. The theory of predatory pricing, if we remember it, is that once the opposition disappears, so do the low prices. If the CAB was correct and the new fares do drive out the competition, the President must be prepared to force the big airlines to keep the lower fares in effect.

In truth, however, we don't expect any of that to happen. We think there are plenty of people around this country who would love to travel abroad except for the price of getting there and back. Now, suddenly, they have an enormously broadened choice. You can, of course, pay as much \$1,312 to fly

first class from New York to London and back (even more if you want the super speed of the Concorde across the Atlantic). But you can also pay as little as \$236 if you have the time and are willing to put up with the inconvenience of Mr. Laker's service. In between are fares of \$256, \$290, \$487 and \$626. For people who aren't tied to a rigid schedule, those lower prices have to be attractive. And a person could confect a pretty delectable brown-bag lunch for some part of the \$390 difference between a seat on the Skytrain (no food) and one at regular economy fare (food that is nothing to write home about).

Of course, the cartel that has been making the rules for international air travel never has understood that, for most Americans, the cost of a ticket has something to do with the decision to fly. Many of the international airlines seem to prefer half-empty planes at high prices to full planes at low prices. That is the concept against which the CAB and the State Department will have to do battle if the President's goal is to be achieved. It will not be easy, because the idea of competition based on price is so alien to the airline industry. But it is a valid idea, and we look forward to its being proven in the coming year as people discover it is possible to see a part of the world cheap.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 1, 1902

SAN FRANCISCO—Bids were opened on the Fairmont Hotel, which is to be constructed here by Mrs. Harman Oelrichs and Mrs. W. E. Vanderbilt Jr. The ambition of the builders of the Fairmont Hotel is to make the hotel the handsomest, most complete, and most thoroughly equipped structure of the kind in the world. The building will be the most costly ever put up in San Francisco.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 1, 1927

NEW YORK—Babe Ruth rose to his greatest heights today and crashed out one of his mightiest homers in the 8th inning to lead the New York Yankees to a 4-2 victory over the Washington Senators. It was his 60th of this season and broke his own record of 59 clubs in a single season. Tom Zachary was the pitcher who served up the clutch. The New York fans went wild as Babe crossed the plate.



## Don't Sell Carter Short

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—You can agree or disagree with President Carter on policy, but some personal things you can't deny. In good times and bad, he faces his critics with more regularity, more precision of fact and language, and more patience and courtesy than any other president of the television age. So it would be a bad idea to sell Carter short.

He promised when elected to have two press conferences a month, come what may, and he has stuck to it. His 18th, after the roughest passage of his nine months in the White House, illustrates the point. It may be the best show of the new TV season. Carter clearly regards these confrontations with the reporters as an opportunity rather than a problem. With all three national commercial television networks reporting the event, he used them to appeal to the U.S. people and the Senate to support his energy program.

### Very Careful

He was very careful, in praising the House for backing his energy policy, not to condemn the Senate for sticking it up. He avoided invitations from the press to compare the leadership of the two houses. He stuck to the facts: Already this year, the United States had spent \$23 billion on imported energy. The bill for foreign fuel would be \$45 billion by the end of the year, and if this importation cost went on at present rates, the cost of foreign fuel would total \$450 billion by 1990.

Carter knew there were strong pressures on the senators and honest differences of opinion about what should be done, but despite the present struggles and filibusters in the Senate, he sounded confident—he felt or the facts would warrant—that the Senate would finally back an energy bill he could support.

He seemed a little vague about the date of Bert Lance's problems, but other than that, he was definite and even bold about intricate questions of the Middle East, the negotiations with the Russians about arms control, and almost recklessly frank about awkward domestic political and economic problems.

Was it true, he was asked, that the Republicans in Congress seem to support him more than the Democrats? Well, yes, he said sometimes it was, but of course

he was a Democrat, etc. What was he going to do about the competition of foreign steel, which was hurting the domestic steel industry? Not all the blame, he replied, should be put on foreign steel companies, or on environmental standards in the U.S. Some of our steel plants were out of date, he implied, and he made no promise to help the steel companies looking for protection against foreign competition.

### A Gutsy Guy

This was very typical of Jimmy Carter. He is a very gutsy guy. He will meet every press conference he promised, answer every question with more candor than most of his predecessors, invite every senator who has a pain, receive every foreign visitor who comes to town, and even, as we have discovered in the last few days, call up reporters who have, in his view, made a mistake, and give them interviews to set them straight.

It is an appealing and amiable trait but this may really be Carter's problem. Like a doctor, he is unfailingly sympathetic to anybody who thinks he's in trouble, not only Bert Lance, but any senator who has a grievance—odds the people who oppose him rather than the people who support him—and he has set up a schedule of speeches, visitors and travels in the next few weeks that cannot possibly make sense unless he invents the 48-hour day.

He is going to New York next week to address the UN. Having campaigned for Henry Howell, the Democratic candidate for governor in Virginia, he is also going to campaign in New York City for the Democratic candidate for mayor, Edward Koch. He is fighting on a dozen battlefields at the same time—on energy, welfare, taxes, inflation, unemployment and farm policy, among other things at home. And on human rights, arms control, fiscal stability, Middle East compromise and black majority rule in Africa overseas.

### Doubt

Washington watches all this with admiration but some doubt. How can he get all this together? Is it possible to do so many things at the same time? What are his priorities? And will he ever concentrate his tireless energy on a few questions that will startle the Congress into lucidity and decision?

But the nomination was gained by party connections, or ethnic affinities or exploitation of a great name. Still less was it a matter of embracing a comprehensive platform of popular issues. By their own admission, the Carter presidency in every area. In economic policy, Carter came to office with a top priority of reducing unemployment. In that spirit he moved to stimulate the economy by several proposals, including a \$60 rebate to most taxpayers.

Parity.

### The Bakke Case

Re the Bakke case: The sociological result of the quota systems in U.S. schools will serve to perpetuate an inferiority complex in black people. A slave who has lost his freedom does not want special favor from his master. The white mind saves conscience; and mathematics rules the mysterious idea of quantifiable public opinion . . . TOM SMITH.

Parity.

## Peking-Policy Move And Some U.S. Issue

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON—The pace at which the Carter administration moves to establish formal, closer relations with China may well be influenced more by domestic than foreign policy considerations.

There is little doubt that President Carter wants to normalize relations with Peking. He has said so both on the campaign trail and from the White House. But the view from the White House, it turns out, is no less political—and is perhaps more so. Normalization, the Chinese insist, cannot occur until the United States meets three conditions: End formal recognition of Taiwan as the Republic of China, abrogate the mutual defense treaty, and withdraw the relatively few GIs still there.

But there is every reason to believe that while the President very much wants closer ties with Peking, he doesn't want to pay the political price for turning his back on a traditional ally.

### Formula Sought

So, through Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, he has been trying to come up with a mutually acceptable formula which would reduce the prospects of China trying to take Taiwan by force after it is cut adrift by the United States.

Vance came away from his recent mission to Peking feeling that its new leaders are anxious to see normalization occur rather sooner than later, both to counter the Soviet threat and to obtain technology to help modernize their economy.

Thus there appears to be some elasticity to Peking's intransigence over setting the Taiwan issue, on which it thought it had assurances from both Presidents Nixon and Ford.

Those familiar with President Carter's views say he would like to move to normalization during his first term. But when?

### Panama Effort

Some of his advisers tell him it would be politically foolhardy to move now. There are strong reservations both in Congress and among the public at large on relinquishing the Panama Canal. There are doubts about the President's stance on arms control, Middle East peace efforts, Korean troop withdrawal, human rights and nuclear nonproliferation. This would not, then, seem a propitious time to raise a new issue which critics doubtless would assail as a sacrifice of an old, relatively weak ally to expediency.

But by next spring it is not far-fetched to anticipate that an

all-out lobbying effort will be in getting ratification of Panama Canal treaties. By time, too, there could be a SALT-2 treaty in hand. And quite possible that the Arab-Israeli war at Geneva, if about peace in Geneva, it would progress is headed to p by then.

Thus, by spring planning conditions could be more favorable for moving ahead on China, Peking could be persuaded either to give some sort of assurances to forgo the use of force against Taiwan, or at acquiesce in the continuance of modern arms to Taipei would render a military so extremely costly and the unlikely.

But the Peking leaders, I agree on the latter price of movement, would be unlikely to want to say so publicly. It is obvious reasons of fact. Critic the administration, on the hand, would hardly be about rushing before the TV cameras to charge a s

To defuse the issue before 1980 election, some analysts: President Carter may provide a long enough trial between the severance of ties and Election Day 1 events demonstrate Taiwan's economic and military viability—the new arrangement.

And the greater the distance from the presidential election greater the chance that criticism will fade, while the benefits from closer links with Peking will move to the plus side Carter's political ledger.

But all these calculations premised on a series of favorable foreign policy developments the next several months, are a more favorable climate 1 dramatic move in China p Without such a climate, the sion would be immensely tou

Mr. Beecher, Washington bureau chief of the Boston Globe was a former deputy defense secretary for public affairs.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed or with initials but preference will be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## Rebounding From Lance

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—It figured that President Carter would rebound from the Lance resignation by doing something splashy like announcing an 11-day visit to eight countries on four continents.

For in structure and philosophic attitude, the Carter administration is essentially reactive. Its instinct is to deal with trouble by crowding on more commitments.

Structurally, the administration centers on the President and his two most prominent White House aides—Hamilton Jordan, the political adviser, and Jody Powell, the press secretary. Other people in the White House—notably Vice-President Walter Mondale and domestic-affairs adviser Stuart Eizenstadt—and such Cabinet officers as Harold Brown at the Pentagon and Joseph Califano at HEW may be important.

But their responsibilities are sharply defined. The distinctive thing about Carter and the two leading aides is that they go across the board. They deal with politics, congressional affairs, public relations, foreign policy—everything.

All three are persons of strong intellectual powers, with a particular flair for learning new and complex matters. Their experience, however, is limited. Not only are their roots in a relatively provincial part of the country but, more important, the biggest thing that ever happened to them was Carter's winning the presidency.

But the nomination was gained by party connections, or ethnic affinities or exploitation of a great name. Still less was it a matter of embracing a comprehensive platform of popular issues. By their own admission, the Carter presidency in every area. In economic policy, Carter came to office with a top priority of reducing unemployment. In that spirit he moved to stimulate the economy by several proposals, including a \$60 rebate to most taxpayers.

Parity.

But the business community began to grumble. Pretty soon Carter was talking about a balanced budget by 1981—a reduction in taxes—and the most limited intervention in the wage-and-price field. Now it is practically impossible for Carter to meet his different objectives on employment, inflation and a balanced budget.

In domestic affairs, Carter's chief campaign commitment was to reorganize the government and establish a comprehensive energy program. But very soon he began hearing complaints from prominent liberal interest groups, many of them key supporters in the presidential race.

Pressure from blacks led him to surface a comprehensive welfare program. The labor unions were accorded new minimum wage proposals with recommendations for attaching the base pay to the growth of inflation.

The Chicano community squealed out a comprehensive program for dealing with illegal immigration. When bumper harvests sent crop prices into a tailspin, the farmers drew from the administration a new program including acreage restrictions and price supports. Continuing complaints from business about lack of incentives for investment obliged the administration to put forth tax-reform proposals—also comprehensive, of course—before the Congress adjourns this fall.

### Logjam

Not surprisingly, these various programs are already getting in each other's way. Energy is going to preoccupy the Congress for the rest of this year. That means the administration ought

to defer welfare, tax reform immigration until next year least.

As to foreign policy, there also a terrific logjam. The Panama Canal treaties, though virtually certain to pass the Senate, face extended hearings vehement opposition. As long as Panama is undecided, the President cannot take the stance against Israel required progress in the Middle East because of precedents in the Congress with anticongressional lobby. Nor can afford to make with the Soviet Union the kind of arms-control deal that would join the a detente forces to the canal hands.

The project for another abroad is, by itself, not a idea. Most of the countries the itinerary—Venezuela, Nigeria, India and Iran—are global powers. In safely reducing American commitments about Washington ought to be pass on some of the burden to the nations.

But now is plainly not the for putting new items on agenda of presidential business. On the contrary, the administration has already faced enough projects to last single term.

The present need is to establish priorities, to lay out a queue of preferences in economic policy, domestic legislation and foreign affairs. To end, the President ought to bring into the administration as a replacement for Bert Lance a strong and experienced capable of acting across a board, and with a powerful of discipline.



## King 6-Month-Old Girl

Rhodesia Command Reports  
Slain in Guerrilla War

SURVIVOR, Rhodesia, Sept. 30.—Rhodesia's guerrilla war claimed another victim today, that of a 6-month-old baby bayoneted to death by terrorists, the military command announced today.

The military command said Rhodesia troops in the last days have killed 13 black guerrillas and 6 black civilians, including a terrorist gang, and a white.

Labor Leader  
Assassinated  
Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 30 (UPI).—A leader of Ethiopia's umbrella union organization was assassinated by "reactionaries" on his way home from work, Addis Ababa radio said today.

Another development, a former armed man forced his way into the Italian Embassy in Addis Ababa, pistol-pointed two staff members and

Addis Ababa broadcast, reported here, said that Temesgen, 40, was shot after he fled his office at the Italian Embassy last night.

He died a short while after the attack, which the Ethiopian government has recently identified as the work of the military.

The umbrella organization, the AETU, was set up as the umbrella organization of nine unions which were formed in 1975 to replace the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions, which existed under the previous regime.

The organization's history has been characterized by violence, its first chairman was assassinated three weeks after taking office.

Mr. Temesgen, who was then chairman, succeeded to the post of acting chairman and became full chairman.

The government's decision to abolish the old union structure provoked strong opposition, particularly among the labor leaders, who were ousted from their jobs.

Complaints from workers. The AETU is now almost completely staffed by representatives of the military government. There have been a number of complaints from workers that the AETU does not do anything for them.

The labor organization was dissolved early this year by the Ethiopian Labor Union, which was accused of alleged violations of accepted international labor practices.

An official at the Italian Embassy in Addis Ababa reported that the armed men burst into the embassy Wednesday during the changing of the guards.

The men pushed embassy employees into a room of the building and said that they were searching for "anti-revolutionary literature" and machine guns.

The official said that, when the members of the staff denied they had what the gunmen wanted, the employees were hit with the butts of pistols.

The gunmen then went to the ambassador's residence. After talking with Ambassador Marcello Guidi, the group left the building.

The official said that the embassy and the Ethiopian police had no explanation of the incident.

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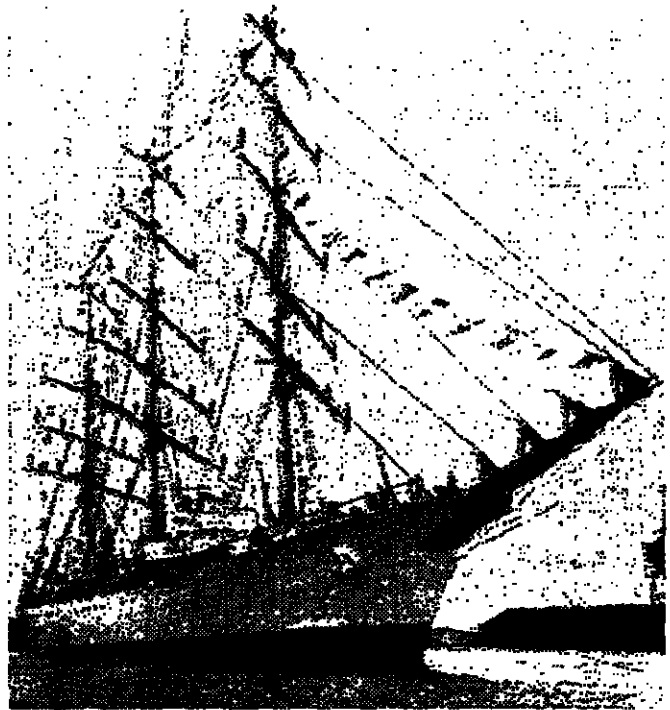
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**LIBERTY IN LONDON**—Crewmen standing on yard-arms, the Argentine training ship Libertad arrives at London's West India Docks for a six-day visit before heading home via France, Spain and Brazil.

Moscow Says SST to Start  
Carrying Passengers Nov. 1

MOSCOW, Sept. 30.—The Soviet Union's supersonic transport, Tu-144, will make its first regular passenger flight in time for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in November, the government said today.

The airliner will begin carrying passengers between Moscow and Alma Ata, 2,500 miles to the south in Soviet Kazakhstan, on Nov. 1, according to Tass and an identical announcement in Trud, the trade union newspaper.

The airline has at least twice previously missed maiden flight deadlines, apparently due to concerns over the safety of its design. In 1972, the Tu-144's chief designer, Alexei Tupolev, said that it would "start service on Aeroflot (the Soviet airline) lines in late 1974 or early 1975." That schedule was set back after a prototype of the plane crashed at the 1973 Paris Air Show, killing 13 persons.

In December, 1975, a Civil Aviation Ministry official said, "Transport of passengers by Tu-144s is planned to start in the second half of 1976." When that deadline also passed, Western experts here began speculating that the 1,300-mile-an-hour aircraft might be shelved.

Western sources here could offer no explanation for the apparent turnaround in the Tu-

144's fortunes, and Civil Aviation Ministry officials were said to be unavailable for comment.

The aircraft has been flying mail and cargo between Moscow and Alma Ata since Dec. 26, 1975. In June of last year, the flights were cut from two to one a week.

During the last several years there have been rumors that the plane suffered various ailments, including unacceptable cabin vibration, aerodynamic instability, and an unexpectedly ravenous appetite for jet fuel. There have been major design changes in the aircraft since it became the first civilian SST to fly on Dec. 31, 1968.

A joint Soviet-French investigating team blamed the 1973 crash on human error.

A Western aviation expert here noted today that the airplane "is not in actual fact stretching itself very much" on the 2,500-mile Moscow-Alma Ata route. The Tu-144 is supposed to have a range of 3,500 miles, for example. Also, the expert noted that the aircraft's speed and altitude are not as high as those of the Tu-144.

There are currently seven flights daily between Moscow and Alma Ata, with a total passenger capacity of about 1,000 persons. There are four additional flights on Sunday, bringing capacity to about 1,600 that day.

Tass said that the supersonic craft will make the flight in 1 hour and 55 minutes compared to four hours for the D-62 jetliner. The Tu-144 seats 140 compared to 180 on the D-62.

© Los Angeles Times.

**A. Tcherepnin, Concert Pianist, Is Dead in Paris**

PARIS, Sept. 30 (AP).—Alexander Tcherepnin, 78, a U.S. pianist and composer of Russian origin, died early today at his Paris home.

Mr. Tcherepnin left his native St. Petersburg in 1918 and settled in Paris in 1921. He had toured the world giving piano recitals and was planning a concert tour of the United States starting in January.

He composed music for opera, ballet, symphonies and chamber music. At the time of his death he was working on a symphony which would be given its first performance by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. The served for many years as a professor of piano and composition at DePaul University in Chicago.

**Hans Habe**  
LOCARNO, Switzerland, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—Hans Habe, 66, novelist and one of West Germany's most renowned journalists, died in a hospital here last night.

Mr. Habe began writing in the United States after emigrating as a young man, and he was decorated during World War II for services as a major in the U.S. Army. He settled in West Germany after the war.

His books included "Gentlemen of the Jury," "The Mission," "The Devil's Agent," "Our Love Affair with Germany," and "A Thousand Shall Fall."

**Albert (Papa) French**  
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30 (AP).—Albert (Papa) French, 66, a jazz trumpeting leader of the Tuxedo Jamb Band and a well-known New Orleans musician, died here on Wednesday.

**Cosmos-957 Launched**  
MOSCOW, Sept. 30 (AP).—Cosmos-957 was launched today, Tass reported.

## India Opens Public Hearings on Gandhi Rule

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Public hearings on the emergency rule of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi opened here yesterday with three of her former cabinet ministers testifying that they were unwilling parties to some of the orders from her office.

The inquiry into allegations of emergency excesses is being conducted by J.C. Shah, a retired chief justice. He was named a one-member commission of inquiry soon after the governing Janata party took office in March.

The Watergate-style inquiry is expected to last several months. Scores of witnesses will be called to testify, Mrs. Gandhi is to testify later in the inquiry.

The opening session yesterday covered two specific charges. One related to the demolition of two high court judges for giving adverse ruling against government orders.

Law Minister H.R. Gokhale said that the "unusual decision" to demolish the judges as well as several transfers of noncooperating judges were taken by Mrs. Gandhi overruling the recommendations of concerned chief judges.

"I myself was unhappy at the decision," he said.

The second case related to the victimization of four officials of the government who routinely sought information from the Maruti Co., the small car factory belonging to Mrs. Gandhi's son, Sanjay, to answer questions in Parliament about its financial dealings.

Former Industries Minister T. A. Pai testified that two officials of his ministry were harassed and victimized because Mrs. Gandhi was "rude and furious."

He said that his ministry was under a "siege" by persons outside the government. He did not name these persons but it was obvious that he was referring to Sanjay Gandhi and his associates. They had formed the nucleus that virtually ran the government during the 19 months after the emergency was imposed in June, 1975, to counter opposition attacks against Mrs. Gandhi.

Former Commerce Minister D. P. Chatterjee testified that he was harassed by the central investigation agency. He said that he was under the influence of Mrs. Gandhi when he was party to many of the arbitrary decisions.

It was clear that most of the allegations of emergency excesses were based on solid evidence and Helmed police, backed by tanks, sealed off the campus. No violence was reported. A spokesman for the demonstrators said they would remain on the campus for two days. He added that the group planned further demonstrations.

**Turkish Leftists Protest NATO's Aegean Games**  
ISTANBUL, Sept. 30 (UPI).—About 1,500 leftists, protesting NATO's current war games in the Aegean Sea and the U.S. Sixth Fleet's presence in the Mediterranean, occupied a university campus in the center of Istanbul yesterday.

Helmed police, backed by tanks, sealed off the campus. No violence was reported. A spokesman for the demonstrators said they would remain on the campus for two days. He added that the group planned further demonstrations.

**Nicaragua Earthquake**  
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## Excesses in Emergency Charged

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## THEATER IN LONDON

## Romantic Harlem Comes to Life

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 30 (REUTERS).—With its swing-and-it-don't-mean-a-thing-if-it-ain't-got-that-swing—its infectious enthusiasm and vivacity, "Bubbling Brown Sugar" at the Royal Theatre is a musical to enjoy, and tap your feet to, and almost sing along with, since the best songs are very familiar.

The show is a celebration of Harlem as it was in the 1920s, '30s and '40s or, perhaps, as we like to think it used to be, full of song and dance and fun and simple, rhythmic pleasures.

At its best, the musical has all the swaggering confidence and strutting enjoyment of its own virtuosity that such songs as "Sweet Georgia Brown," "Honey-Suckle Rose" and "Sophisticated Lady" are bound to inspire. The edgy cast, singing with feeling and dancing with precise energy, communicate a rare sense of excitement.

But the better that they don't write songs like those any more is immediately confirmed by some new numbers, uninspired and unimaginative, and the musical's book, although little more than an excuse for Billy Daniels to act as a compere on a trip into the past, is nevertheless exceedingly soggy and obtrusive, a dull and ill-made frame that constricts the vitality it contains.

Daniels, white-haired and gracious, sings Bert Williams' famous song "Nobility" with great humor, indulges in a little vaudeville comedy with the energetic Lon Seaton, and holds the show together with charm.

Although great performers—Florence Mills, Ethel Waters, Billie Holiday—are vaguely evoked, there is little attempt at direct imitation. The excellent and swinging orchestra does try past styles and succeeds with much, although it cannot manage the unique string-tones timbre.

The cast make the old songs their own. Miquel Brown delivers spirituals and a blues with feeling and power, Elaine Delmar sings a fine "There'll Be Some Changes



Billy Daniels

Made" and Helen Geizer comes near to stopping the show twice with "Sweet Georgia Brown" and "God Bless the Child." The first is marvelously sung and danced, but the second, in its modern Gospel-influenced way, was too melodramatic for my taste.

The musical's strength is not so much the individual performances but the ensemble feeling, the community rapture that sweeps all before it.

Writing at the time this musical is nostalgic for the historian of Harlem, James Weldon Johnson, contrasted the area's ordinary, hard-working, unromantic reality with its reputation—"Bubbling Brown Sugar" is a place of laughing, singing and dancing; a place where life wakes up at night." And it is that reputation

that "Bubbling Brown Sugar" lives up to, with great pain.

At the Vaudeville, Christ's "A Murder Is Unnecessary," adapted for the by Leslie Darden, is witty, cozy and comforting in its unreality, drama's answer to security blanket. It is a play where death is a game, served with a glass of cherry.

The plot is too tangled to describe, indeed, too ludicrous to contemplate closely. So numerous in the morning paper that there will be a story that night at the end of the second act, so there is, in a room with suspicious characters.

It is enough, if you enjoy sensory deprivation, to Duke Gray, skillfully placed around the stage as the Miss Marple, solve the mystery and the end of the second act.

The acting is of the English kind that suggests untouched by human life, the policeman, comes near to forming his cardboard character into flesh and blood.

At the Mayfair, "Are You Or Have You Ever Been?" Bentley's edited account of a congressional investigation of Lyndon, pops up again a third transfer. It is an engaging, fascinating and highly make work focusing on the ginning of paranoia as the of American politics and emergence of Richard Nixon, closely connected events, good, too, to be reminded it is possible to summon up past without misty-eyed nostalgia.

## SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—Woody Herman and his orchestra are at the Royal Festival Hall Oct. 1 at 8 p.m. and the Illinois Jacquet quintet is appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

Dr. Feilgood and Mink DeVille, touring Britain, are in Edinburgh Sept. 30 at the Odeon; in Glasgow the next night at the Apollo; in Newcastle Oct. 2 at the City Hall; in Sheffield Oct. 3 at the City Hall; in Hanley Oct. 4 at Victoria Hall and in Manchester Oct. 5 at the Free Trade Hall.

Daniels Williams, also touring Britain, will be in Birmingham Oct. 6 at the Odeon; in London the next night at the Rainbow and in Manchester Oct. 8 at the Free Trade Hall.

A new album by Rhoda Scott on Hammond organ and Kenny Clarke on drums has just been released on the Barclay label. It is her 11th album; she has also recorded with Thad Jones and Mel Lewis. French singer Mireille Mathieu also has a new "45" out on the Philips label.

This week's top single record in the United States is the theme from the science-fiction film "Star Wars" by Moon, and in Britain, "Magic Fly" by Space. "Way Down" by Elvis Presley is still a strong No. 2.

PARIS.—Bluesman B.B. King in France for the jazz festival in Nancy, will be at the Pleyel Oct. 5 at 8 p.m. and Anne Kiss is appearing at the Théâtre Lucerns through Oct. 4, at 7 and 9.

MADRID.—Susana Rin after her triumphal tour included Paris and Buenos Aires is the feature attraction at Teatro de La Comedia, thru Oct. 23.

LONDON.—Iggy Pop and Adverts headline the Rain Theatre, Oct. 1 at 8 p.m. Heavy trio will be at the R. Rules on Oct. 8 at 9 p.m.

Isaac Hayes' British tour planned for early October, been postponed until early year. Because of his final problems in the United States he had to record his latest album in Canada, and it decided to delay the tour as his album comes out.

Mort Schuman and Joe Dav will headline this year's "12 Ho for Israel" at the Parc des Expositions in Paris on Oct. 20. T will also include Israeli of Yehoram Gaon, Yaffa Yark and Ruhama and Esther Gail.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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## Photos That Roll Back Decades in Florence

By Edith Schloss

FLORENCE, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Alinari brothers began as engravers' apprentices, but by 1860 were internationally known for their work in photography. They left archives of 90 negatives of the people, places and farms of pre-industrial Italy.

An exhibition of their photographs taken between 1852 and 1890 has opened at the Fortezza da Basso. The show, which continues through October, is a change—fresh, clear and are used. The show's photos have presented only a small, vintage print. The prints are new. The show is a visual feast.

Each of what is shown has a lost, bombed out by war, and by expanding industrialization. But what Florentines have overed is a surprising sense of their city's history. The city has suffered a lively life from modernizing speculation and traffic than most Italian cities. The Venetians exclaim animatedly they recognize former family houses, stores and piazzas. One night of the section titled "The Streets, the People," "The Work" is a shot of old Duomo, with a stark and uple facade, next to Giotto's, before it was encased



"The Drawing Class," from an exhibition of photos (1852-1920) by Alinari brothers.

testifies. Falling in with the spirit of scientific inquiry and research of their times, they photographed the life and society around them with a relentlessly inquisitive, pitiless, eye. They even had themselves photographed on their deaths.

As portraitists, the Alinari brothers photographed King Victor Emmanuel II, Garibaldi, the aristocrats and the revolutionaries of the fertile period of Italian unification. Florence, the capital then, became a magnet for all Italy, and most people passing through had their por-

traits made at the Alinari. The portrait section of the show is perhaps the most fascinating, for it gives us a close look at the assured, composed Victorians. The Alinari studio has been completely reconstructed for the exhibition. Even the waiting room has been reproduced. At the same time, photographs of the studio at work more than a century ago have been displayed. The viewer stands behind the cameraman, looking over his shoulder as elegantly dressed Victorians pose in elaborate settings. Much like Hollywood, but decades earlier.



"Ruins at a Waterfall" by Jacob van Ruisdael, shown at J. Kraus gallery in Paris.

waters of a waterfall reflecting a stormy sky which Mrs. Kraus presumably could not resist, for she bought it at an auction 1 1/2 years ago, a provenance that dealers usually shun since it means that anybody that matters as a potential buyer has seen it and knows how much it sold for.

There is an outstanding Louise Molton, according to the attribution of one of the two specialists on French 17th-century still life, Michel Fere, who illustrated it twice. "Le grand sicle de la nature morte en France" priced at \$15,000 francs, which is not exactly cheap, but it is understandable on this level of quality. And a Pieter Claesz still life with a typical silver gilt tazza tilted over a pewter plate is remarkably well composed but, alas, so badly worn in the upper area that the grain of the wood panel actually comes through the paint surface.

Typical of the collector's choice, too, is another still life, austere but surprisingly appealing to modern taste with the simplicity of its horizontal composition. Considered to be only by a "follower of Pieter Claesz," and unsigned like the preceding still life, it hung not long ago in the collection of Dr. Hans Weisler until sold by Sotheby Max van Wasy in Amsterdam last June, when it made 35,000 francs. It is now offered at 80,000 francs—but the cleaning has revealed a fine green color scheme quite unlike the uniform brown it looked at the time.

Just Pleasant

There are also pictures that are just pleasant—a delightful Jan van Kessel and an amusing if overrated harbor scene by Jakobus Storck, a true precursor

of 20th-century surrealism with subtle wit.

Almost as important as the intrinsic interest of the works is the feel of the place. Mrs. Kraus is an elderly lady whose enjoyment of her own pictures gives her a charming manner. Young Alice Jackson Lyall is pleasantly casual. This is a far cry from the oppressive atmosphere of some high-powered London galleries where an attendant with a butlerlike air almost invariably suggests that you walked in with the wrong tie. Nor does one feel

### COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

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## AROUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

### Paris

Hugh Weiss, Galerie le Dessin, 43 Rue de Verneuil, Paris 7, to Oct. 30.

Hugh Weiss, an American artist, has been living in France since 1948 and the present show is devoted to recent works on paper. Weiss's subject is 'Weiss himself, his round, benign face, gentle eyes and drooping mouth, and also his faces— which is why his face appears in a pictorial universe as involved and metamorphic as that of Hindu art. Cages, elephants, naked bodies intricately entangled, tigers, military men—these are some of the elements that appear and melt into one another. Aerially by Weiss's irrepressible whimsy, the drawings are private cosmologies that relate the eternal struggle of freedom and repression as psychological forces.

Pierre Bonnard, Drawings and watercolors, Galerie Claude Bernard, 7 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Nov. 12.

Just over 100 works by Bonnard, mostly drawings and some very beautiful watercolors. Bonnard's draftsmanship is really something very special—something in an absolutely idiosyncratic way, almost awkward, and the surprise is how it succeeds in being evocative. Bonnard's peculiarity is that he makes the spectator's sensibility work, decoding his paintings or watercolors, gradually understanding how space is organized within the picture. The same thing is true of his drawings, although here the indications are sparser still.

Takie Nishimoto, Galerie Art Yomiri, 5 Quai de Conti, Paris 6, to Oct. 5.

The subjects are conventional, the quality is decorative, but the technique is unusual and the treatment of conventional subjects suggests a certain subdued formal originality. Takie Nishimoto works on cloth with wax, vegetable dyes and acids. The colors are warm, the composition shows assurance—but it's always the slow-eyed dancel with the robed mouth.

Claude Serrin, Galerie Jean-Pierre Lavigne, 15 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, Paris 4, to Oct. 31.

Faint nudes, all in a blue hue, lightly done with an airbrush, in subtle degrees of shading. The effect is that of an underexposed photograph, but photography, in fact, does not enter into the process. Virtuoso work.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

### London

British Painting 1932-1977, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W.1. to Nov. 20.

To achieve a complete compendium of a nation's painting over a quarter of a century in a single exhibition is an impossible task; but the organizers of this show have done a far better job than one could have reasonably expected. A total of 199 painters

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are represented, ranging from the ultra-academic Algernon Newton (1880-1968) to "A Cross Between Painting and Sculpture" by Keith Milroy (born 1945). The international names are all here, of course—Sutherland, Bacon, Pasmore, Proctor, Nicholson, Hockney, Bomberg, Riley; and those who by quality deserve to be international names—Sheila Fell, Edward Wolfe, Sandra Blow, Philip Sutton, Craigie Aitchison, David Tindle and Josef Herman, among others. Among younger exhibitors, and well worth watching, are Linda Sutton, Sean Scully, Keith Thomas, Bruce Scahill and Elizabeth Byles. Since most of the work has been borrowed from the artists themselves or from private collections, much here is new to the viewer. The conclusion that emerges from this important retrospective is that British painting is currently in a flourishing condition, and owes much less than has been supposed to the schools of Paris, New York or the West Coast.

Erte, Michael Parkin Fine Art, 11 Motcomb Street, London S.W.1, to Oct. 8.

Erte, without doubt the most famous living fashion and dress-for-theater designer, celebrates his 55th birthday with a retrospective arranged in association with the Grosvenor Gallery. The earliest exhibit is a dress design made by the 18-year-old Erte; when he worked with Paul Poiret, the latest is a graphics alphabet, variations on the female figure, designed for the present show.

Chloe Fremantle, Alpine Club Gallery, 74 South Audley Street, London W.1, to Oct. 8.

This artist paints colorful

"ideas" pictures, the ideas abstracted from French, Italian and American landscapes and cityscapes principally with some interiors. Skillfully, she suggests, rather than states, the complexity of everyday life.

The Pissarro, Orovida, Lucien & Camille, New Grafton Gallery, 43, Old Bond Street, London W.1, to Oct. 19.

The main part of this exhibition is of paintings and etchings by Orovida, as she independently signed herself, daughter of Lucien Pissarro, represented here by nine paintings, including a fine portrait of his daughter, and grand-daughter of the French Impressionist Camille. Much influenced by Chinese painting, Orovida (1893-1968) preserved her individuality very cleverly within the family framework.

Basel Abassi, Drian Galleries, 7 Rochester Place, Marble Arch, London W.1, to Oct. 14.

Inspired by Persian and Arab poetry and by his Sufic faith, Abassi in his second one-man show in London creates comparatively small-scale works of much serenity and splendor, meditations on love and its light.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

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Various: Furniture, porcelain, silver, paintings, books, carpets, etc.  
Russian silver and enamel.  
Paintings from impressionist Ernest Renoux, Paris (1883-1932).  
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## Artists Are Trading Works For Health Care in U.S. Plan

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Those artists who are neither healthy nor wealthy can now exchange their works for the healing arts under a nationwide medical-art program.

The plan is the brainchild of Change Inc., an international organization that provides financial aid to artists. Artist Robert Rauschenberg, head of the group, said in announcing the project this week that eventually the artists and collectors plan to donate \$10 million worth of art to hospitals around the United States under the program. Hospitals that accept donated art works agree to provide free medical treatment to art professionals.

The point, said Change vice-president Rubin Gorevitz, is to assure medical care for poor artists "who have been given brushes and ballet shoes, but no Band-Aids."

The program is under way now

in New York City at the Hospital for Joint Diseases in Manhattan, Laguardia Hospital in Queens and Jewish Hospital and Medical Center in Brooklyn. Works by Alexander Calder and Rauschenberg already hang in the Hospital for Joint Diseases, and two impoverished artists have received free medical help there.

Change is now negotiating with a San Francisco hospital, Rauschenberg said.

Everybody Happy

"It's an absolute blessing," said Rauschenberg. "One of those rare deals where everybody becomes happy."

In return for free medical care, the hospitals get art valuable enough to use as collateral for loans and, according to Harvey Machover, executive director of the Hospital for Joint Diseases, good art speeds the healing process.

"Health-care professionals are becoming increasingly aware of good visual art as a therapeutic tool," Machover said. "By definition, good art is stimulating and creative, giving patients something positive to focus on."

**U.K. Divers to Help Egypt Save Temple**  
LONDON, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—A group of British Navy divers will leave for Egypt tomorrow to help save an ancient monument lying under the water since the completion of the Aswan High Dam.

The eight-man squad will try to save the ruins of the temple of Augustus Caesar, probably the earliest Roman monument in Egypt. British divers helped to raise the Gate of Diodotus in cooperation with Egyptian experts in May.

## British Children Are Reading Less

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Louisa May Alcott's "Little Women" and Anna Sewall's "Black Beauty" are the books most widely read by schoolchildren in England and Wales, according to a survey. But the British Schools Council, an independent advisory body, also warned that children are drifting away from reading.

The survey of 8,000 children aged 10 to 14 revealed that the average child watches 3 1/2 hours of television a night, and those who watch the most TV also tend to read the least. By the age of 14 as many as 40 per cent of boys and a third of girls are "non-readers," according to the survey.

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- 1977 -					- 1977 -					- 1977 -				
High	Low	Stocks and Div in 3	Sis P/E 100s	High Low Qual	High	Low	Stocks and Div in 3	Sis P/E 100s	High Low Qual	High	Low	Stocks and Div in 3	Sis P/E 100s	High Low Qual
21.0	18.0	22.0	1.0	9	23.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	21.0	18.0	22.0	1.0	9

Continued on Page 10



**U.S. Said Able to Sustain Deficits**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The United States can continue to run large deficits in its trade with other countries without any serious threat to its economic growth, a top foreign exchange manager of the International Monetary Fund, told a press conference today.

U.S. deficits in international trade and in current account with other countries are now being balanced by capital inflows and are being paid for by the dollar, "remarkably stable," Mr. Witteveen said.

Witteveen indicated the United States would continue to have a strong position as the United States attracts substantial capital inflows from other countries, attracted by higher interest rates in the United States than in other countries.

Witteveen said he does not

think the U.S. trade deficit will continue much longer. But if it does, and if investment flows fall to adequately offset it, then the exchange rate of the dollar could be devalued by market forces to make the U.S. economy more competitive, he said.

Mr. Witteveen also said that as other countries' economies expand the U.S. current account and trade deficits should narrow.

Earlier, addressing the closing session of the IMF-World Bank annual meeting, Mr. Witteveen said that finance ministers and central bankers have developed "a very broad measure of agreement" that countries must promote a more satisfactory rate of expansion in the world economy.

**Support for Loans**

World Bank president Robert McNamara, also speaking at the closing session of the conference, said that there now is "strong

support" for a major increase in the World Bank's capital resources for loans to developing nations.

He noted that both industrial countries and developing nations have called for a doubling of the present \$40-billion capital of the World Bank.

Both Mr. Witteveen and Mr. McNamara said that one of the "positive developments" at this week's meeting of finance ministers was the commitment of IMF-World Bank member countries to resist protectionist trade actions.

Mr. Witteveen said that the issue that had attracted the most attention in Washington this week "was the slow pace of recovery in the world economy."

"Clearly," he said, "our immediate task is to restore a satisfactory rate of recovery and expansion while continuing to make progress in reducing inflation."

The IMF-World Bank annual meeting ended this morning. The finance ministers and central bankers will meet again in Washington next year. In 1979, the annual meeting will be held in Belgrade.

**Japan Rebates Charge**

At a press conference late yesterday a Japanese spokesman rejected charges that his country is doing nothing to reduce its huge trade surplus that is troubling the world's economy.

Michiya Matsukawa, vice-minister of finance for international affairs, said Japan "is doing its best to stimulate domestic demand, with its new economic package."

"If we take very hasty further measures, I am afraid it would cause over-reaction," Mr. Matsukawa added.

He said his government expects that Japan will meet its goal of 5.7-percent economic growth in this fiscal year. He saw no need, he said in reply to a question, to adopt any further measures to stimulate the economy.

Some delegates here have commented that Japan's export surplus could cause some countries to erect trade barriers on their own self-interest.

"Protectionism causes repercussions which in turn can cause global economic shrinkage," he said when asked if he saw that as a danger.

**U.S. Money Supply Is Down In Week, Up on Yearly Basis**

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (NYT).—The nation's basic money supply declined \$1.1 billion in the week ended Sept. 21, according to preliminary figures released yesterday by the Federal Reserve.

While the decrease, which lowered the seasonally adjusted average basic money supply for the week to \$330.4 billion, was expected and produced little reaction in the credit markets late in the afternoon, the year-to-year growth in the money stock continued to accelerate.

The average of the money supply for the four weeks ended Sept. 21 speeded to a 7.8-percent growth rate over the preceding 52-week period.

The rate of growth for the money supply has now been accelerating for four weeks and has reached its fastest rate since mid-1975.

The basic money supply, known as M-1, is made up of most balances on deposit in checking accounts held at commercial

banks plus currency in the hands of the public. The more broadly defined money supply, M-2, is made up of M-1 plus some time deposits at commercial banks. M-2 decreased \$800 million to \$793 billion.

For the last two months, the Federal Reserve has been nudging short-term interest rates higher to bring the growth rates of the monetary aggregates more into line with real economic expansion. The federal funds rate for the week ended Wednesday averaged 6.25 per cent, up from 6.10 per cent a week earlier and the highest level since Oct. 1, 1976.

The funds rate has now climbed 1 percentage point since late July when the money supply began its current spurt.

Business loans at major New York City banks this week declined \$181 million to \$22.85 billion. That was in contrast to an increase of \$462 million in the preceding week, a tax-payment period when business loans frequently rise.

The major New York City banks nevertheless put \$984 million of negotiable time certificates of deposit on their books during the week, the largest increase since the week ended July 3, 1974, a period when banks were about to lift the prime rate to a record of 12 per cent and CDs yielded somewhat more than that.

Wall Street money market economists generally had predicted this week's decline in the money supply and some yesterday said they expected the figure to be down again next week. The figures for the week ended Oct. 5, however, are likely to show a substantial increase based on the fact that M-1 frequently has risen during the first week of each quarter recently.

Money supply projections, of course, are notoriously chancy. If this view of early fall monetary performance is accurate, however, the Fed may refrain from pushing short rates any higher for a while.

This scenario, though, calls for a large rise in short-term rates in October.

**VW Plans to Increase Work Force by 3,000**

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—Volkswagen said today that it plans to recruit 3,000 more workers by mid-1978 due to the continuing high demand at home and abroad for VW and Audi cars.

The VW parent company's work force at the end of August was 23,830 to 100,850, while VW worldwide group employees currently number around 188,000.

**In Foreign Financial Circles****The Carter Team's Good Image**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (WP).—On economic issues, the United States has a good image in the rest of the world. As others see us, the Carter administration has wisely managed economic policy by doing what no other nation has done—sustaining economic recovery while keeping inflation under control.

That is the picture I get from conversations with a representative group of officials and private bankers at the joint annual meeting here of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. If Mr. Carter's peak popularity has suffered at home because of the Bert Lance affair, it is still strong abroad.

While Mr. Carter may get flak from congressional critics who think his economic policies too timid, they have few supporters in the financial establishment in foreign countries.

The bankers liked his brief appearance at the opening session of the joint meeting, and the friendliness he showed bank president Robert McNamara and retiring IMF managing director Johannes Witteveen, both favorites of the international community. Shaking Mr. Witteveen's hand on the podium, Mr. Carter asked with a smile, "Sure you won't change your mind?"

Former IMF managing director Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, who was refused a third term in 1973 by a then hostile U.S. administration, noted as he surveyed the scene here the other day: "There is a fantastic change. The Americans are again friendly with the international institutions. That's a very welcome turnaround from the days of [former Treasury Secretaries John] Connally and [William] Simon."

The international financial community is also pleased that Mr. Carter, once totally unknown to them, has proved to be a moderate or conservative Democrat, rather than a liberal and a big spender. Thus, general manager René Larre of the Bank for International Settlements could say that if Arthur Burns is not reappointed as chairman of the Federal Reserve System, it will send no tremors through the world financial community.

Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank of London, agreed with Mr. Larre that "if Burns goes, the fight against inflation will have lost a powerful force." But given Mr. Burns's age—73—and assuming Mr. Carter appoints a competent successor, Mr. Morse says, "it won't be a disaster."

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal gets somewhat higher marks from the international financial set than he does in New York. A recent flap with the West Germans, who felt he was trying to "talk the dollar down" and cause an appreciation of the West German currency, seems to have been forgotten. "Blumenthal is a bit erratic," says another central banker, "but he's a man of considerable quality."

In fact, only the potentially serious U.S. trade deficit, that Blumenthal estimated could run as high as \$20 billion this year, looms as a point of contention between the United States and the rest of the world. Right now, the U.S. deficit is yet another symbol of correct American economic policy that is applauded by most other nations.

The United States helps others meet the burden of the outrageous cost of oil when it buys such a large volume of goods from the rest of the world. It is the opposite, in a way, of what the Japanese are doing—pushing their oil deficit off on other nations.

The fear expressed here this week is that a prolonged continuation of the big American trade deficit could cause a crisis of confidence in the dollar. It could also worsen dangerous trends toward protectionism both in the United States and elsewhere.

Mr. Morse thinks that any crisis point is two or three years off. "Right now," Mr. Larre agrees, "I'm not worried. But all it takes is for someone at some point to say, 'We should be cautious and move our dollars into Swiss francs or German marks.' Then, the dollar would depreciate, and everybody would get a case of the jitters."

**Big Board Closes Higher on an Active Day**

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange, buoyed by some good news reports, closed out the week on a higher note in active trading today.

The most impressive development, according to Wall Street analysts, was yesterday's government report of a 0.8-percent rise in the August index of leading economic indicators.

Other encouraging news included Citibank's decision to hold unchanged its prime rate at 7 1/4 per cent and a 1-per-cent drop in U.S. farm prices for the week ended Sept. 15, reported today.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 7.02 points to 247.12. It closed up 5.37 points yesterday. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 1,035 to about 380. Volume totaled 21.17 million shares, little changed from the 21.16 million yesterday.

American Medicorp, which raised its dividend, was a prominent gainer on the big board, up 2 points at 14 1/2. The company also rejected a tender offer from Humana Inc. to acquire 15 per cent of Medicorp's shares for cash

and preferred stock. Humana fell 3/4 to 21 5/8.

Basic industry stocks made some headway, with Alcoa rising 1 1/4 to 45 and Reynolds Metals 1 1/4 to 32 1/4. U.S. Steel was up 1/2 at 28 3/8.

Among the oils, Atlantic Richfield rose 1 1/4 to 53 1/2 and Standard Oil of Ohio 3/4 to 30 1/2.

**Japan Prices Stable**

TOKYO, Sept. 30 (AP-J).—The Japanese consumer price index for August was unchanged from July and was up 8.5 per cent from the year-earlier month to register 118.1 (1975 equals 100), the government reported.

80 1/2. Standard Oil of California, which received a \$182.5-million defense contract, added 1/2 to 41 3/4.

On the downside, Savin Business Machines, which traded only briefly today, dropped 4 1/2 at 36 1/8. The stock fell more than 7 points yesterday on reports that it may have to compete with Ricoh Co. in the U.S. market. The company today issued a lengthy statement in which it insisted its licensee relationship with Ricoh will continue for a certain period of time.

Prices finished sharply higher in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index closed at 118.88, up 1.04.

**U.S. May Seek Curbs On Imports of Steel**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (WP).—The Carter administration, in a policy reversal, may have to consider an "orderly marketing agreement" that would limit the importation of steel, White House adviser Robert Strauss said today.

Mr. Strauss, whose title is special trade representative with the rank of ambassador, told reporters that the steel situation is so "complex" that it seems to defy solution.

Although he labeled quotas "simplistic," and "no answer, as I've told the steel industry," he said that Congress is under strong emotional pressure to respond to the layoffs taking place in the steel industry.

[Today Bethlehem Steel Corp. said it is reducing its salaried work force corporate-wide by about 2,500 employees to a level consistent with previously announced capacity cutbacks and current levels of business, Reuters reported. Most of the reductions will occur by the end of October.]

[In another development today Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., said he will introduce legislation imposing a quota on foreign steel imports.]

["This immediate action is not steel imports by 10 to 12 per cent starting next year," Rep. Dingell's office said.]

Mr. Strauss earlier this year concluded orderly marketing agreements (OMAs) with Japan on color television sets and with South Korea and Taiwan on shoes, limiting the annual growth of their exports here.

OMAs, that device "will have to be considered."

Mr. Strauss had said earlier in interviews and in testimony on Capitol Hill that the OMA approach would not be used for steel. But today, backing away from that assurance, he said: "All bets are off on steel. We hope to have a creative and innovative program."

President Carter announced yesterday a separate inter-agency task force headed by Treasury Under Secretary Anthony Solomon to explore all the problems of the steel industry and to recommend solutions.

A new adjustment assistance program which provides monetary relief for workers who lose their jobs because of import competition is due to be announced within a few days, Mr. Strauss said. He estimated that only about 26 per cent of the industry's problems can be attributed to import competition. In most other countries, he said, steel plants have been completely modernized. In addition, the U.S. industry faces the problem of meeting strict environmental restrictions.

Where the steel companies can prove that they suffer from illegal, unfair competition, he urged them to pursue anti-dumping relief under the law. Such complaints would be "rigorously" pursued by Treasury Secretary Blumenthal, Mr. Strauss said.

**EEC Reduces Steel Forecast**

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—The Common Market Commission yesterday cut its forecast for EEC fourth-quarter steel output to 32 from 34.8 million tons because of the community's stagnant, and in some cases declining, industrial activity.

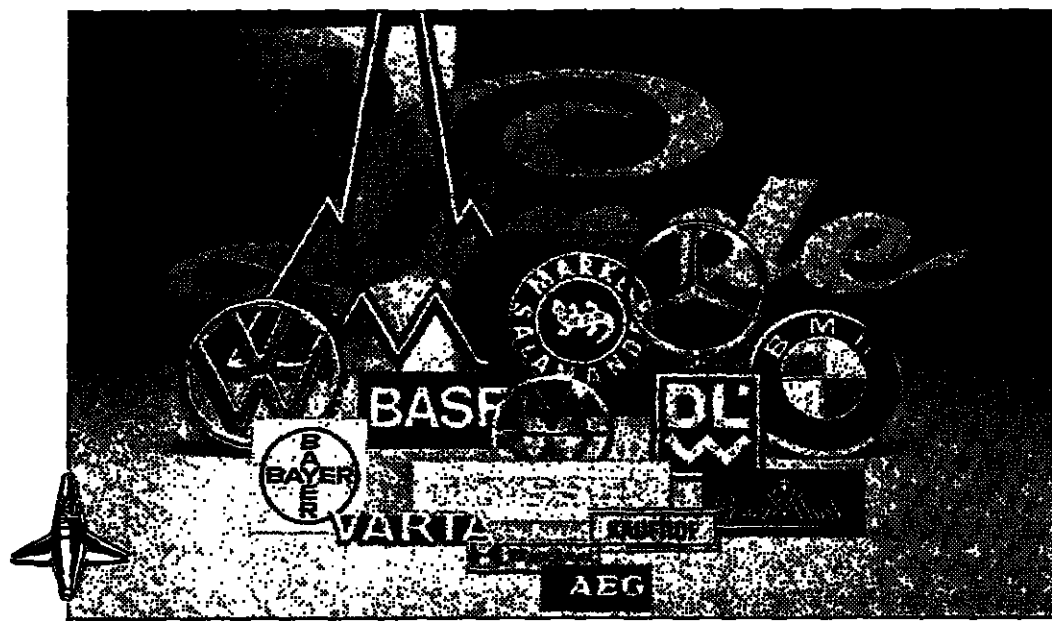
The new forecast would mean a 3-per-cent drop in output from the same period of 1976.

A Commission spokesman said the low level of activity in the capital goods sector was largely responsible for the reduced forecast, coupled with imports which currently meet 10 per cent of EEC demand.

The new forecast puts EEC steel consumption for the last three months of the year at 28.9 million tons, against 29.85 million tons for the same period last year, and estimates imports at 2.5 million tons.

**Bank's Name Change**

TOKYO, Sept. 30 (AP-J).—The Nippon Fudoshan Bank Ltd., one of Japan's three long-term credit banks, said it will change its name to the Nippon Credit Bank Ltd., effective tomorrow.

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Deutsche Mark	10,000	10,000	37,174.85	37,174.85	+ 471.7
US Dollar	23.81	23,810.00	24,591.17	24,591.17	+ 3.4
French Franc	136.63	136,630.00	14,990.55	14,990.55	+ 10.1
Swiss Franc	104.11	104,110.00	108.15	62,119.48	+ 477.2
Belgian Franc	110.48	110,480.00	124.21	62,119.48	+ 477.2
Dutch Guilder	36.36	36,360.00	5,333.33	122,038.93	+ 3,384.5
Italian Lira	80.48	8,048.00	108.68	60,822.50	+ 747.0
Austrian Schilling	14.88	148,800.00	38.25	22,012.76	+ 351.0
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**Lockheed Facing Prosperity After Seven Troubled Years**

By Tom Redburn

BURBANK, Calif., Sept. 30.—After more than seven years of ebbing through one shockwave after another, Lockheed Corp. is entering what promises to be an era of quiet prosperity, outgoing chairman Robert Haack told the company's shareholders yesterday. He said that although there are some "imponderables on the horizon," the outlook for Lockheed is "quite encouraging" and the problems are "nothing we see as insurmountable."

The first regular annual meeting since 1974 could have been explosive and filled with recriminations. Instead, it turned into a love feast, with an appreciative group of stockholders heaping praise on Mr. Haack for his successful 20-month stewardship of the aerospace giant through one of its most trying periods.

Overseas Payments Mr. Haack was appointed chairman in February, 1976, after it was disclosed that the company had made millions of dollars in corporate payments overseas to influence government officials to buy Lockheed products.

future, because Lockheed's new \$100-million revolving credit line with its 24 banks still prohibits dividend payments.

Mr. Haack made no firm predictions for the current fiscal year other than to say that earnings would be "eminently satisfactory." Last year Lockheed earned \$38.7 million or \$3.10 a share, on sales of \$3.2 billion.

Assuming that Lockheed continues its upward progress, the banks may waive the dividend prohibition sometime in the not-too-distant future, Mr. Haack told the shareholders. The company has not paid a dividend on common stock in nine years.

New Orders New orders for the company's products have totaled about \$2 billion this year, half of that from overseas sales, Mr. Haack said, with the company's total funded backlog reaching \$4 billion.

At a board meeting following the shareholders' meeting, Lockheed's directors, as expected, elected Roy Anderson, 56, to succeed Mr. Haack as chairman and chief executive officer. Lawrence Kikohen, 54, remains president and chief operating officer. The position of vice-chairman that Mr. Anderson had held is being eliminated.

In other action, the shareholders voted to change the name of the company from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to simply Lockheed Corp.

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questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Judith Caspari in the Public Section.

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## No Knockdowns Keeps His Title in 15- unanimous Decision

By Dave Brady

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (UPI)—Earnie Shavers, a former world champion, kept his title in a 15-round unanimous decision over Muhammad Ali.

Shavers, 34, won the fight by a 15-round unanimous decision over Ali, 35, in a fight that was a tactical battle of attrition.

Shavers, who has won 10 of his 14 fights, kept his title by a 15-round unanimous decision over Ali, who has won 14 of his 19 fights.

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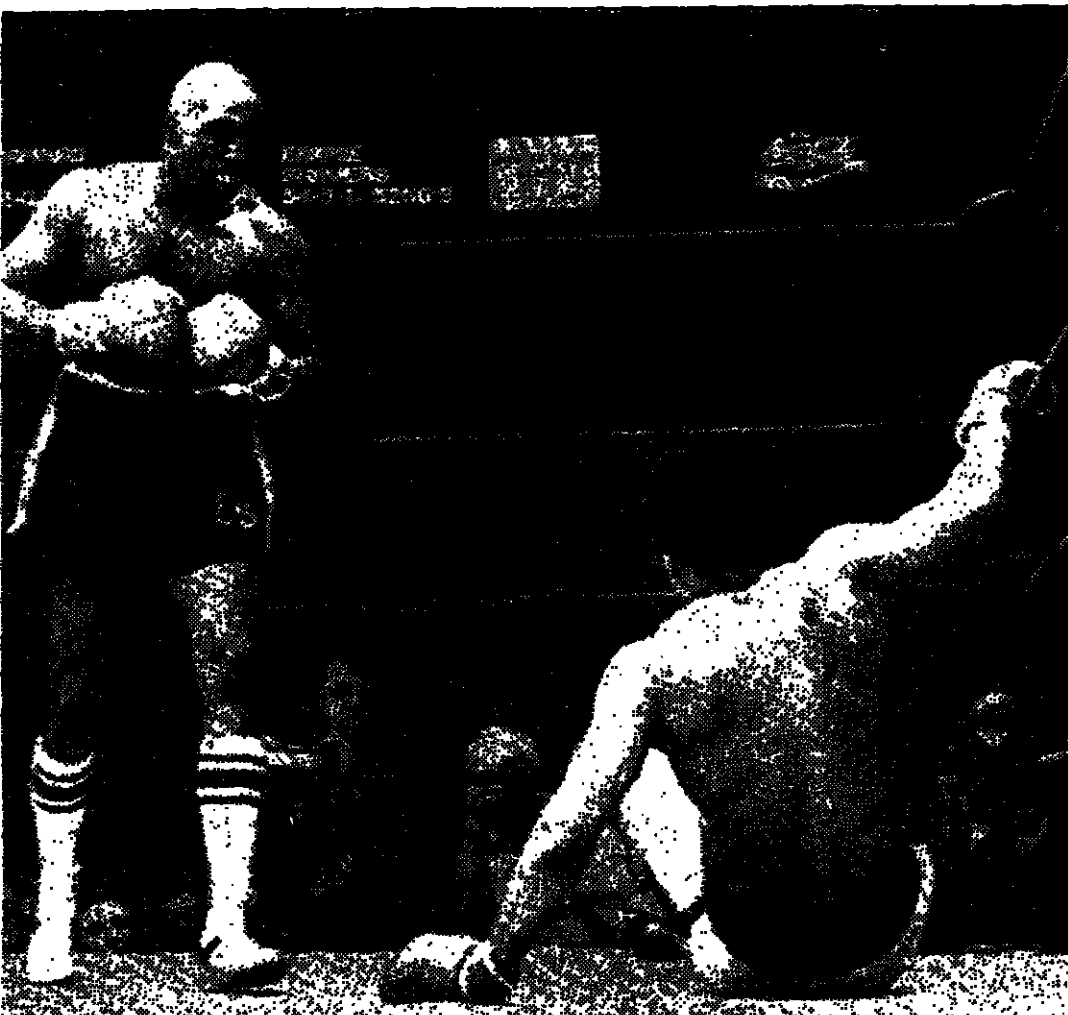
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Earnie Shavers throws a right during the fourth round.



JUST A SLIP—Muhammad Ali on the canvas during 14th round of title fight Thursday.

## Ali Puts on a Performance to Remember

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (UPI)—There was a fist fight in Madison Square Garden last night scheduled for 15 rounds or Muhammad Ali fought a lot less, won a unanimous decision over Earnie Shavers, and escaped at the end of 15 with the heavyweight championship of the world still in his flabby grasp.

For more than half the way, the man with the title bore the appearance of a professional who regards his job as the greatest, the prettiest and the smartest that ever happened to a man. This was no world champion and no gladiator. It was Ali the ham impersonator. If he carried a chess card it would have read: "Muhammad Ali, super-actor. He made and pieces spoke. Fee, \$3 million."

While customers booed and whistled—there were 14,613 of them paying \$722,217 at \$100 tops—the earnest thespian of them grunted and fied, jabbered and grunted, paraded a canvas about to swoon, harangued his challenger and shouted back at his critics in the crowd. He frustered rounds away in a sacrifice to pull out the decision.

Closed With a Burst

He finished the 14th round wandering in a fog, had to drag himself through the early stages of the 15th and then closed with a burst that took Shavers right along with him to the edge of extinction.

Bitterly disappointed because he felt he was entitled to the decision, Shavers nevertheless repaired directly to an interview room to answer questions. The wobbly winner retired to his dressing room and stayed there for more than an hour. It is probable, implausible, incredible that he was as exhausted. Because he had been knocked out by the likes of Ron Lander, Ron Lytle and Jerry Quarry, Shavers came into the fight with a chin that was suspect. Yet never until the last 30 seconds could Ali punch the grin off his attacker's face. Nobody dreamed that Shavers could match the champion in a dance contest, and indeed he didn't. Yet all through the

early rounds he moved in on Ali with his face framed in a shell of leather that Muhammad could not penetrate, blocking the champion's blows and countering with a long right to the head.

'Close to Death'

When at long last Ali consented to join the press, he talked at length about Allah, to whom he gave all the credit. He said he had been going to a mosque every day to pray and that without supernatural help he couldn't have survived because he tired against Shavers almost as badly as he had two years ago against Joe Frazier in Manila. That fight, he said at the time, was "close to death."

Scholars versed in the Ali mystique knew from the opening bell that they were in for an evening of play-acting, for Ali came out of his corner with a grossly burlesqued strut. Thereafter he postured and prattled and loafed, leaning on the ropes, leaning on Shavers with his left glove hooked across the nape of the challenger's neck.

Shavers was contemptuous of these tactics. When Ali tried the con game he calls "trape-a-dope," Earnie stroled to another corner and waited for the con man to come out to mirding. Once when Ali was leaning on the ropes Earnie grabbed the middle strand with his right hand and yanked, swatting with his left as Ali was catapulted toward him like a pebble fired from a slingshot. He laughed when Johnny Lobianco, the referee, scolded him.

'He's Not Fighting'

After the eighth round when boos were thundering through the rest interval, Lobianco visited Ali's corner. "He's not fighting," he complained. Yet he waited for Ali's rounds to 5. In his 36th year, the champion has only a little left. He can still take a punch. He still has that monumental vanity. And pride still takes a punch to his rescue when everything else is gone. Joe Frazier used to bring out the champion in Ali. Joe did so in Manila, when Ali came back from the brink of defeat to stop Frazier after 14 rounds. The closing half-minute last night, that was Manila all over again.

## Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE	G	A	R	P	W	L	Pct	GB
Park, Phil.	156	107	274	340	82	74	.522	0
St. Louis	155	106	271	339	81	75	.519	1
San Francisco	154	105	270	338	80	76	.516	2
Atlanta	153	104	269	337	79	77	.513	3
Los Angeles	152	103	268	336	78	78	.510	4
San Diego	151	102	267	335	77	79	.507	5
Philadelphia	150	101	266	334	76	80	.504	6
Chicago	149	100	265	333	75	81	.501	7
Montreal	148	99	264	332	74	82	.498	8
St. Paul	147	98	263	331	73	83	.495	9
San Francisco	146	97	262	330	72	84	.492	10
Los Angeles	145	96	261	329	71	85	.489	11
San Diego	144	95	260	328	70	86	.486	12
Philadelphia	143	94	259	327	69	87	.483	13
Chicago	142	93	258	326	68	88	.480	14
Montreal	141	92	257	325	67	89	.477	15
St. Paul	140	91	256	324	66	90	.474	16
San Francisco	139	90	255	323	65	91	.471	17
Los Angeles	138	89	254	322	64	92	.468	18
San Diego	137	88	253	321	63	93	.465	19
Philadelphia	136	87	252	320	62	94	.462	20
Chicago	135	86	251	319	61	95	.459	21
Montreal	134	85	250	318	60	96	.456	22
St. Paul	133	84	249	317	59	97	.453	23
San Francisco	132	83	248	316	58	98	.450	24
Los Angeles	131	82	247	315	57	99	.447	25
San Diego	130	81	246	314	56	100	.444	26
Philadelphia	129	80	245	313	55	101	.441	27
Chicago	128	79	244	312	54	102	.438	28
Montreal	127	78	243	311	53	103	.435	29
St. Paul	126	77	242	310	52	104	.432	30
San Francisco	125	76	241	309	51	105	.429	31
Los Angeles	124	75	240	308	50	106	.426	32
San Diego	123	74	239	307	49	107	.423	33
Philadelphia	122	73	238	306	48	108	.420	34
Chicago	121	72	237	305	47	109	.417	35
Montreal	120	71	236	304	46	110	.414	36
St. Paul	119	70	235	303	45	111	.411	37
San Francisco	118	69	234	302	44	112	.408	38
Los Angeles	117	68	233	301	43	113	.405	39
San Diego	116	67	232	300	42	114	.402	40
Philadelphia	115	66	231	299	41	115	.400	41
Chicago	114	65	230	298	40	116	.397	42
Montreal	113	64	229	297	39	117	.394	43
St. Paul	112	63	228	296	38	118	.391	44
San Francisco	111	62	227	295	37	119	.388	45
Los Angeles	110	61	226	294	36	120	.385	46
San Diego	109	60	225	293	35	121	.382	47
Philadelphia	108	59	224	292	34	122	.380	48
Chicago	107	58	223	291	33	123	.377	49
Montreal	106	57	222	290	32	124	.374	50
St. Paul	105	56	221	289	31	125	.371	51
San Francisco	104	55	220	288	30	126	.368	52
Los Angeles	103	54	219	287	29	127	.365	53
San Diego	102	53	218	286	28	128	.362	54
Philadelphia	101	52	217	285	27	129	.360	55
Chicago	100	51	216	284	26	130	.357	56
Montreal	99	50	215	283	25	131	.354	57
St. Paul	98	49	214	282	24	132	.351	58
San Francisco	97	48	213	281	23	133	.348	59
Los Angeles	96	47	212	280	22	134	.345	60
San Diego	95	46	211	279	21	135	.342	61
Philadelphia	94	45	210	278	20	136	.340	62
Chicago	93	44	209	277	19	137	.337	63
Montreal	92	43	208	276	18	138	.334	64
St. Paul	91	42	207	275	17	139	.331	65
San Francisco	90	41	206	274	16	140	.328	66
Los Angeles	89	40	205	273	15	141	.325	67
San Diego	88	39	204	272	14	142	.322	68
Philadelphia	87	38	203	271	13	143	.320	69
Chicago	86	37	202	270	12	144	.317	70
Montreal	85	36	201	269	11	145	.314	71
St. Paul	84	35	200	268	10	146	.311	72
San Francisco	83	34	199	267	9	147	.308	73
Los Angeles	82	33	198	266	8	148	.305	74
San Diego	81	32	197	265	7	149	.302	75
Philadelphia	80	31	196	264	6	150	.300	76
Chicago	79	30	195	263	5	151	.297	77
Montreal	78	29	194	262	4	152	.294	78
St. Paul	77	28	193	261	3	153	.291	79
San Francisco	76	27	192	260	2	154	.288	80
Los Angeles	75	26	191	259	1	155	.285	81
San Diego	74	25	190	258	0	156	.282	82
Philadelphia	73	24	189	257	0	157	.280	83
Chicago	72	23	188	256	0	158	.277	84
Montreal	71	22	187	255	0	159	.274	85
St. Paul	70	21	186	254	0	160	.271	86
San Francisco	69	20	185	253	0	161	.268	87
Los Angeles	68	19	184	252	0	162	.265	88
San Diego	67	18	183	251	0	163	.262	89
Philadelphia	66	17	182	250	0	164	.260	90
Chicago	65	16	181	249	0	165	.257	91
Montreal	64	15	180	248	0	166	.254	92
St. Paul	63	14	179	247	0	167	.251	93
San Francisco	62	13	178	246	0	168	.248	94
Los Angeles	61	12	177	245	0	169	.245	95
San Diego	60	11	176	244	0	170	.242	96
Philadelphia	59	10	175	243	0	171	.240	97
Chicago	58	9	174	242	0	172	.237	98
Montreal	57	8	173	241	0	173	.234	99
St. Paul	56	7	172	240	0	174	.231	100

## Yanks Lose, Orioles and Bosox Win

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Wayne Garland, facing a 20-loss season, fired a six-hitter last night and the Cleveland Indians defeated the New York Yankees, 4-1, to keep New York's magic number for clinching the American League East pennant at one.

Garland, a 20-game winner last season for Baltimore, walked three and struck out one in pitching his 21st complete game of the season for a 13-19 record.

Orioles 4, Tigers 3  
At Baltimore, Ken Singleton hit a career-high 34th homer and rookie Eddie Murray drove in four runs with a pair of two-run singles to stretch his batting average to .313, enabling Baltimore to defeat Detroit, 6-3, and complete a sweep of a three-game series.

Rudy May went 2 2/3 innings to gain his 18th victory against 14 losses as the Tigers dropped their seventh straight game in Baltimore and 13th in 15 starts against the Orioles this season.

Singleton lofted a two-run homer into the right field seats in the third after the first of two Rich Dauer doubles. The homer boosted Singleton's RBI total to 98. Murray singled across the first two Orioles runs in the first and a ground rule double by Lee May.

Red Sox 7, Blue Jays 2  
At Boston, Jim Rice, without an RBI in his last 14 games, drove in four runs with a three-run homer and a sacrifice fly and Bob Stanley threw 4 1/3 innings of hitless relief to pace Boston to a 7-3 victory over Toronto.

The Red Sox erased a 3-0 deficit in the fourth when Rick Burleson led off with a single and Ted Cox followed with a double. Rice, whose first-inning error gave the Blue Jays a 1-0 lead, then lofted his league-leading 23rd home run just over the center field wall off loser Jerry Garvin, 10-13.

Toronto tied the score 2-3 in the fifth on Sam Ewing's RBI single but Boston took



